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•• ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Training for Government Jobs—A Challenge to All Germans Spy? Impossible!

¶ **Poll**—This paper conducts a poll of Senators and Representatives in Washington, finds a uniform willingness to apply a voluntary embargo on aircraft shipments to Japan; even a willingness to broaden the field. • Despite the arguments on the other side (many of them plausible) the fact continually faces America that it is inconsistent to plead for peace while profiting from war.

¶ **Government**—Vermont State's long history is marked by the presence of individual thinkers working for democratic processes, so we are not surprised to learn that some 200 boys from Vermont's secondary schools are repairing to Norwich University to participate in the government of the first Green Mountain Boys' State. The community is divided into six theoretical towns and three counties, and it will function to give the boys practical experience in the workings of local and state governments. The experiment is conducted under the auspices of the Vermont Department American Legion. • It takes ex-soldiers to realize that it's better for people to be versed in good government than in bad warfare.

¶ **"We've Got the Guns"**—Britain is ready to defend itself, says its Secretary of War, Leslie Hore-Belisha. "We've done wonders in rearmament," he assures the Liberal National Party council, estimating that Britain is now spending something like $5,000,000 a day on armament. • Yes, England's "got the guns." But arms no longer assure advantage. Those who have the advantage in the world's present conflict are men of every nation with vision to detect the anti-Christ and moral courage to reject its suggestions. In internal, international or individual affairs the guerdon eventually goes to men and nations standing for the spiritual ideals in contradistinction to human ideologies.

¶ **Jobs**—A homemade sailboat bobs on the current of the Ohio River today, New Orleans bound. Aboard is Theodore Sprague and a Spitz puppy. Sprague is a Carnegie Institute of Technology graduate, out of school about a week. He finds that he cannot get a job fit for his trained hands. He is opposed to loafing on his father's farm. So, with 30 cans of soup and beans, he heads for adventure; possibly opportunity. He's job-hunting, in short. And he is representative of thousands of other American young men—competent, eager, job-hunters. • We may theorize all we choose; defend our system or attack it; personalize our national problem or courageously face it; selfishly cling to "the old order," or confidently investigate new proposals—but the fact is inescapable that when competent youths need go job-hunting in this land of potential plenty; honest lovers of democracy need do more than condemn—they need seriously to examine—their own motives.

¶ **Spies**—The German press is fairly amazed over the indictment of 18 alleged German espionage agents by a special federal Grand Jury in New York. "We regard the whole matter as an attempt to create a sensation in the United States for obvious reasons," says the Charlie McCarthy-ized press. . . . "It is not so much a case of spies caught as spies imagined." Oh, undoubtedly, these American grand juries are imaginative bodies. They dote on making fanciful charges that reflect on ostensibly friendly nations. And, certainly, it is most ridiculous to imagine that Germany would have the least interest in military codes, or other confidential information concerning American armed forces, ships, and aircraft. However, admitting that German espionage demands of other countries a high degree of imagination, the fact remains that U. S. Attorney Hardy makes no pretense of speculation when he says: "The directing heads of this ring reside in Germany."

¶ **Non-Intervention**—The Non-Intervention 27-nation Committee's delegates agree to send evacuation commissions to Spain to facilitate removal of foreign troops from the 23-months-old Civil War. Even Russia, heretofore obstructionist, bows to the majority will, and agrees to the powers' search for a Spanish peace; while Britain, eager to see its pact with Italy becoming effective, endeavors to improve the opportunity to hasten a truce between the warring factions. The impression is general that British "Torries," at least, are more friendly to fascistic Franco than to communistic influences on the Government side. This causes opponents of Premier Daladier's attempts [to follow the bellweather of "realism" through the mazes of Eureapean intrigue] to charge that the course concedes defeat to the Spanish Government. An effort, therefore, is launched to stem what the Communist Party spokesman calls: "A veritable attack against democracy." • With so many special interests tugging in so many different directions, it's a fortunate European these days who has his understanding moored to a fixed principle.

Peace Workers Arm With Facts At Institutes

Summer Meetings Begin; After Then Drive Goes to 'Grass Roots'

Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 21—As evidence that peace workers are undiscouraged by the distant booming of guns and the continuing race among the nations to prepare for war, they are assembling on college campuses throughout the Country with undiminished fervor these days. Their immediate program is to take part in discussions of international relations but through this, they seek to arm themselves with facts to relay to home communities as a means of creating a ground swell of conviction for peace which, it is hoped, will echo to the farthest hamlet.

For the 10 institutes planned by the American Friends Service Committee all types of peace workers are registering—ministers, peace leaders, club women in charge of international relations committees in their own organizations, and school teachers seeking current information.

Today the Midwest Institute of International Relations is open on the campus of North Central College at Naperville, Ill., about 30 miles west of Chicago, drawing peace students from more than 25 states. Also today the peace institute for the Middle Atlantic states is open at Pennsylvania State College in Pennsylvania. Another is at Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Simultaneously with these two centers of peace education is scheduled another institute in the Pacific Northwest, when peace leaders from that region are gathering at Reed College, Portland, Ore. A training school especially for college students who expect to go out on campaign tours during the summer is being held at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

Starting a little in advance of these are the institutes now drawing to a close at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C., and at Bethel College, Newton, Kansas.

Beginning the latter part of this month and running up into July, two institutes, one on the Pacific Coast and one in Massachusetts, will hold forth with lectures, discussion groups, and intensive peace training. On the Wellesley College campus, drawing students mainly from the New England states, a peace institute opens on June 28, and at Whittier College, Whittier, Calif., another series of peace courses begins on June 29.

But the main objective of most of the peace leaders is to study the latest turns in international affairs and to gather factual information as a background for their later speeches and discussions with the home folks.

In the Boston Section:

Whitcomb resigns to run for governor, splitting long friendship with Tobin.

Barrows overwhelms Fernald in Maine voting.

Legislature speeds up in order to prorogue by Saturday.

Woonsocket forbids Communists to hold meetings, follows Hague's New Jersey lead.

***And* News From All New England**
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

New England Lawmakers Seek Approval of Voters

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—With adjournment of Congress, New England Senators and Representatives are taking their records back to their constituencies for a verdict. Wages and hours, flood control along the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, reciprocal trade agreements, processing taxes—these are the issues New England has been most interested in of all those before the Seventy-fifth Congress.

Although the Wages and Hours Bill was primarily a New Deal measure, 11 New England Republican Congressmen voted for it in the hope that it will outlaw the sweatshop, and especially prevent further migration of industry to the South to take advantage of lower wage standards. The only New England votes against the measure were cast by Republicans — Representatives James C. Oliver, of South Portland, Maine; Charles A. Plumley, of Northfield, Vt.; Pehr G. Olmes, of Worcester, Mass.; Robert Luce, of Waltham, Mass.; and George Holden Tinkham, of Boston, Mass.

When the Senate voted on the wages and hours issue last session, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. was the only Republican who joined the Democrats in voting for the bill.

New Deal Flood Policy

In order to get Southern support for wages and hours regulation the North had to compromise on the matter of wage differentials. It was finally agreed to leave to the Wages Boards, to be set up in the Department of Labor, discretion as to whether there should be differentials in individual industries.

Party lines were also broken on flood control during a fight which strung out from January, when the six New England Governors talked the issue over with President Roosevelt at the White House, until mid-June, when the law was finally passed in the form the President wanted. Representative Joseph E. Casey (D), Representative John W. McCormack (D), both of Massachusetts, and Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire, were leaders in the successful battle to replace the State compacts drawn up by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire with a 100 per cent federal dam and reservoir construction program, in which the Government will exert the right of eminent domain to take land without State consent.

Opposition, so strong that it delayed adjournment of Congress a day, was led by Senators Warren R. Austin (R) and Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont, Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts. In the House, all New England Democrats endorsed the all Federal program.

The new law, designed to hurry flood control construction along and keep power development in Federal hands, authorizes construction of dams and reservoirs in the Merrimack and Connecticut Valleys and an $11,524,000 flood protection program for cities along the Connecticut River. Since no funds were appropriated, any money spent on the program will presumably come from WPA.

Indication that the flood control issue is not yet settled, has come from the Vermont Senators, who announced on the Senate floor that they would fight any Federal attempt to condemn state lands "right up to the Supreme Court." The controversy is expected to figure promi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Back Bay Tube With WPA Aid Approved by Boston Council

Faster transportation to downtown Boston from Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues will be provided by a $4,800,000 WPA project approved by the City Council last night.

Improved service for the Back Bay will result from extension of the Huntington Avenue subway to Gainsborough Street, one block beyond Massachusetts Avenue. In addition, motor traffic will be speeded through the Back Bay by construction of an underpass on Huntington Avenue under Massachusetts Avenue.

The project, expected to require two years for construction, will be financed jointly by the City and the Federal Government. The City's share of the cost will be $1,610,000, to be raised by a 45-year bond issue. Officials estimate about 4000 men will be employed.

The Huntington Avenue subway extension is an additional project to one already under way, constructing a spur from the Boyiston Street tube under Exeter Street and out Huntington Avenue as far as the Mechanics Building at West Newton Street. By the new project, the tube will be continued three blocks further to Gainsborough Street, where the cars will come to the surface., a block from the Boston Opera House.

Subway stations will be constructed at Mechanics Building and at Massachusetts Avenue, according to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, head of the City's Transit Department, who gave figures and data on the project to the Councillors.

The underpass for automobiles on Huntington Avenue will aid traffic using the Worcester Turnpike to and from downtown Boston. It will be constructed about the same time as another improvement—razing of the old trolley shed at Brookline Village —which will facilitate Turnpike traffic.

The Back Bay project has received approval of the State Legislature and, according to Mayor Tobin, has also obtained tentative authorization by the WPA. It now remains to be passed upon by the Board of Directors of the Boston Elevated Railway.

'Best' Country Correspondent Gets Stamps Free But No Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Mrs. Edna Eaton Wilson, wife of an Oklahoma farmer and winner of the 1938 title of best country newspaper correspondent, sat in her suite at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria and reported to the New York press her reactions to the metropolis here today.

Touring the city as guest of Country Home Magazine, sponsor of the contest which she won, she found the city to her liking. A swift ride through the lower East Side where hundreds of thousands are crowded into tenements did nothing to shake Mrs. Wilson's mid-western optimism. She reported that the people seemed to be "serene—at least in their minds."

Mrs. Wilson lives in Falls City, Okla., where she supplements her duties as mother of two sons and housekeeper of a 270-acre dairy farm by reporting for the Stillwater Gazette and its associate paper, the Daily Press.

Mrs. Wilson's journalistic sources comprise Sunday School, sociables, and conversations with persons who drop in to borrow butter. She has her rigid journalistic ethics, too, insisting that in cases of accident or major news "breaks" it is desirable to go to the scene in person rather than to rely on the rural grapevine.

Mrs. Wilson is slight problem to her editors, for as she explained, "the Gazette does not pay for correspondence and I have never received a penny for that work."

"It is a pleasure and an honor to do it," she added. "They send us stamps and stationery, of course, and, when we are in town, they have show tickets for us. They used to send Christmas cards for us, but they don't do that any more."

The champion rural correspondent roams the range of Falls County, her 25-mile-square journalistic beat. Her subject matter is likely to be elemental and close to the grass roots—crops, livestock and weather, births, marriages, and, above all, people, being what she writes about most.

Mrs. Wilson won a cash prize of $500, $100 of which, according to her, she will use to pay a debt, another $100 to complete payment on a new kerosene-powered refrigerator, $50 for charity, an undesignated amount for savings, and the rest for "things to make the family happier."

Her present trip, which is part of her prize, will be continued with a visit to Washington, and then she will be a guest at the convention of the National Editorial Association, at White Sulphur Springs. Mrs. Carl Miller, Mrs. Wilson's sister, is with her on the trip.

Roman Statue Sold to Reich

ROME, June 21 (AP)—One of Rome's most famous art treasures, the Lancellotti copy of the Discus Thrower by the Greek sculptor Myron, has been sold to Germany.

The statue, which brought 5,000,000 lire plus 1,485,000 lire export tax —or $327,000 in all—has been transported already to the Munich Art Museum, although the transfer is still unannounced officially in either Italy or Germany.

The long-lost original Greek statue is known to the world today only through the ancient Roman copies. Of these copies the Lancellotti model is regarded as the finest.

Germany will pay for it with credits for the amount under the clearing arrangements of the two countries. The Lancellotti family, who owned the statue, are to get their money in Italian lire.

Manners Win School Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—The "sunny disposition" and the "constant politeness" of Susan Sogliuzzo and Charles Brown won them the $150 public school award endowed by the Rebecca Elisberg Memorial. The basis of the grant was character, conduct, record, and proficiency; and it was handed to the two public school children this morning in the office of Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools.

Out of all the 75,000 elementary school children in the city, Susan's "A" marks in conduct, "her helpful co-operation, her ambition to succeed, and the high regard which her fellow students have for her" gave her ranking place. She is the daughter of a family of seven, and her father, Anthony Sogliuzzo, is a World War veteran, working with a trucking company. Her mother does dress trimming piecework at home.

Charles is from the East Side, son of Morris Brown. He led his class in scholarship with an average of 81.5 per cent and displayed an "extraordinary" interest in nature work.

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France Decrees Works Plan To Aid Recovery

Slum Clearance, Roads, and Power Projects in Program

$300,000,000 Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A big bound forward in the fields of better housing, improved roads, electrification and irrigation of rural districts, and development of ports and waterways has been taken by France.

Partly to speed up economic recovery and partly to bring the country up to date in its equipment of all kinds, a program of public works calling for an expenditure of nearly $300,000,000 over a period of two and a half years has been launched by governmental decree.

A Capital completely cleared of slums is one of the primary objects of the public works plan. Credits totaling more than a 1,000,000,000 francs have already been made available for expropriating and abolishing the worst tenement sections of Paris. This is but the first slice of a gigantic 10-year program, to cost 1,000,000,000 francs annually, which by 1948 is expected to leave Paris free of slums. Modern housing groups with abundant open spaces and gardens are to replace the over-crowded conditions of today.

Provinces to Share

Better housing plans are not limited to Paris, however. Provincial cities and towns will share in the slum-clearance campaign, and special attention is to be paid to improving the living conditions of the farming communities. Important and easy credits are put at the disposal of the local administrations to better the lot of the peasant and small farmer.

In this connection, the program calls, not only for construction or reconstruction of rural dwellings where conditions demand, but also extension throughout the country districts of electricity. Besides the total of 11,000,000,000 francs included in the Government's projects of all sorts, more than 3,000,000,000 francs, or nearly $100,000,000, is to be spent by the various electric power companies in developing water-power projects and extending power lines.

Irrigation of the dry regions is also to be pushed, particularly in the various French African colonies and in Algeria. Accompanying this will be extensive flood-control projects, the need of which has been made clear by the frequent disastrous floods of the past few years in several sections of France and in some parts of the empire.

Development of seaports and con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Harvesting an Education

PERRY, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—Youths needing money for college educations should take up "summer farming," William Yorks, University of Michigan junior, advised today.

Five thousand strawberry plants and a "medium-sized plot" of peas have paid the major share of Mr. Yorks' college expenses during the past five years.

"Summer farming is about the only hope for the average college youth, who can find little or no work in industrial fields during the summer months," the backyard farmer asserted.

PITTSBURGH, June 21 (AP) — Down the beautiful Ohio River today Theodore Sprague and his Spitz pup wound their way in a homemade sailboat on an eight-week trip to New Orleans, where "Ted" hopes to find a job.

The husky young skipper was graduated last week from Carnegie Institute of Technology as a management engineer, but found he couldn't land a job immediately.

Spurning loafing on his father's farm "Ted" chose adventure.

Intimate Message From Washington

'Lo, the Poor Fish'—Anti-New Dealers Find an Allegory in Columbia River Salmon and Bonneville Dam

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 21

Observers of national affairs, hovering with bated breath over the controversy concerning the Columbia River salmon, are inclined to say: "Lo, the poor fish!" But whether they refer to the salmon, or the controversialists, or what, is open to doubt.

For four years now, people have argued over whether the valued and valuable Columbia River salmon would be able to get over Bonneville Dam. New Dealers said: "Why, certainly, they can. Nobody but an Economic Royalist and Prince of Privilege would think otherwise." Anti-New Dealers said: "Of course the poor salmon can't get up that great big high dam, and if they do get up they can't get down again, and then the country will be in a pretty kettle of fish!"

The controversy continues even to this day. It rages conflictingly even in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor. On May 26, a dispatch from Bonneville, Ore., said: "The salmon have passed the dam," and told how the glad news "flew like a tocsin" up and down the mighty river.

But Fishermen Are Puzzled

But not so fast, pretty tocsin! On June 13, another dispatch to The Monitor, from Astoria, Ore., said the fishermen "are puzzled as to what has happened to the spring run of salmon." "Indians," the story says, "are dejected." Well they may be! Dejected is probably an understatement. Chances are they're outright disgusted. And, says the story, people blame Bonneville Dam.

But the Astoria dispatch continues to arrest the attention. "One other factor entered the problem," it says, "which, many believe, has been overlooked. All river fishermen went on strike May 1 and the condition existed throughout May. During this time, it is assumed, the fish passed upstream unmolested."

Goodness! Did the Indians go on strike too? No wonder they are dejected. As one of them is quoted in this dispatch: "Once we used to catch about six tons a year; last year we didn't do so good; this year there are no fish." No fish, and a strike to boot! Tsk, tsk!

But what about the Japanese? Neither of these dispatches brings them in. If there are no fish, maybe the Japanese have got them, up by the Aleutians, where they were conducting their seining and "floating cannery" activities. The plot certainly thickens.

Today, however, the Department of Interior, with its Olympian wisdom and sure confidence, tells us everything is all right. In a handout sent round in Washington, the Department actually boasts about how easy things have been made for the fish. (Of course, you and I can see that this is probably the whole trouble. Too easy for the fish. You bet.)

But the Department, evidently not seeing the pitfalls lurking at its feet, says: "The fighting fish could leap a 20-foot falls. . . . Last September they readily jumped the two and three foot rises on the Bonneville fish ladders. The Permanent fishways, however, have steps only a foot high. So much water runs through the new ladders that the salmon no longer make their spectacular leaps from pool to pool. They swim leisurely uphill, scarcely breaking water as they travel along more comfortably than a New Yorker who 'follows the green line' in the subway system."

Ah, there is clearly the nub of the whole business.

Aye, That's the Nub

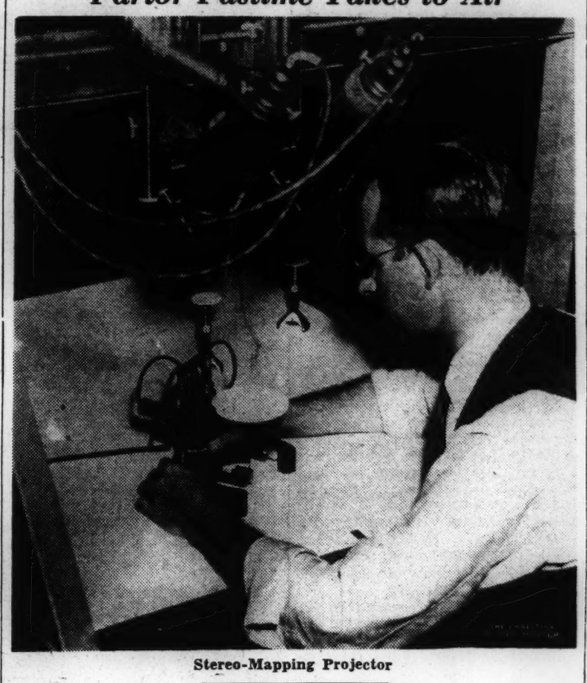
The Salmon are on Relief! They "swim leisurely uphill" instead of jumping against the mighty current, and defeating it, as aforetime. And the Federal Government, not content with letting the fish even swim leisurely uphill—says Interior—"out of an abundance of caution has provided a fleet of elevators for salmon that might be reluctant to climb . . ."

What an allegory the anti-New Dealers will see here. First is the dam—that's New Deal policy in general, blocking business. Then there are the fish ladders—that's pump-priming, relief policy, and so on. Then there are the fish elevators, depriving the poor fish even of their leisurely swim upstream—that's the final "destruction of American initiative" by "this vicious system of relief."

So now can anybody doubt where the salmon have gone? They're dozing over their pick-handles, somewhere down the river (Yes, sold down the river); just waiting for the next time to go obediently to the polls. (Poles? No, polls.)

E. D. C.

Parlor Pastime Takes to Air



Stereo-Mapping Projector

Stereoscopic Glasses Focus Aerial Pictures for Mapping

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That old entertainer of the "nineties"—the parlor stereoscope and its pictures which seemed to assume full size dimensions—is the principle employed in a new stereoscopic projector developed by Bausch & Lomb of Rochester, N. Y., for making contour maps.

The mapping device uses pictures which have been photographed by an aerial camera in "shots" one mile apart and draws them into relief, so that an operator with special stereoscopic glasses can actually make the contour lines with the mapping device. To do this the camera pictures are reduced to small plates of about double postage stamp size. Those pictures are then projected on each other through a lens system in red and blue light. The operator's glasses give the "third dimension" effect and the contours can be easily followed.

Bermuda Bound

Bermuda may succeed Niagara Falls as the traditional spot for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Powers' Accord Raises Hopes Of Halt on War in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 21—Agreement on outstanding points regarding the location of neutral observers in Spanish ports, when and if international control of traffic is resumed, was reached when the Non-Intervention Subcommittee met this morning, it is announced here.

This means that the international commissions to report on the numbers of foreigners to be withdrawn from both sides and on the method of withdrawal can proceed to Spain immediately the consent of the two sides in the civil war has been obtained. Full land and sea control would be resumed as soon as the commissions entered the Country. It is estimated that actual withdrawal could begin about six weeks later, provided all went smoothly in the interim.

The next big hurdle the Non-Intervention Committee has to tackle is the apportionment of cost, which is estimated to be about £1,000,000. Soviet Russia, which today modified its original view that every single port in Spain, however small, ought to have a control officer, is expected to stick to its guns on the financial issue and refuse to contribute a single penny as heretofore.

Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly a feeling of restrained optimism in Whitehall as a result of the recent progress in the Non-Intervention Committee.

Meanwhile the possibility of a temporary armistice while the foreigners leave is under consideration in London and Rome. The assumption is that this would not interfere with the Duce's determination that General Franco must ultimately win a complete victory. But it is difficult to believe that if the fighting did cease temporarily it would ever start again.

Congress Poll Favors Ban On Aid for Japan

Monitor Survey Discloses Strong Sentiment for Embargo Plan

Hull Supported

Application of Neutrality Act to Orient Urged by Many Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Representative members of the Senate and House, polled by The Christian Science Monitor, show an entire willingness to support Secretary Cordell Hull's effort to apply a voluntary embargo on shipment of American aircraft to Japan, but an even greater desire to extend the embargo to a wider range of exports.

Despite the last-minute rush of Congress, thirteen legislators replied to queries addressed to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Of them, seven were strongly in favor of effective embargoes, application of the Neutrality Act to the Orient, and even more stringent measures. The remaining six members all supported Secretary Hull's stand, seemed sympathetic to but did not commit themselves on a wider embargo policy.

The trend of all the replies was strongly against the so-called "economic alliance" between the United States and Japan. There was not a single defense of the sales of American products to that country, and between the lines it was possible to detect a desire to go to considerable lengths of policy in ending the "economic alliance."

Here are some representative replies, which may be taken to express the views of a cross-section of Congress:

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada (replying with an unpublished copy of the first draft of his resolution, later cut down and adopted by the Senate):

"Whereas, civilian populations are being ruthlessly bombed and thousands of defenseless persons, including children, are being killed or wounded by bombings from aircraft; and whereas, the Secretary of State has expressed the Government's disapproval of the export sales of American aircraft to countries where such aircraft are used for such bombing; therefore, be it resolved, that the Senate record its condemnation of the bombing of civilian populations, approve the sentiments expressed by the Secretary of State relative thereto, and direct the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the matter and report at the next session of Congress its recommendations as to what action may be taken by Congress tending toward the cessation of the practice of bombing civilian populations."

This resolution is unnecessary with regard to Spain as the law already prohibits the exportation of aircraft to either Government in Spain or into Spain at all.

Senator Arthur Capper, (R) of Kansas: "I will support with all the strength at my command any step to prevent the sale of airplanes or other war supplies to any and every nation at war. I am in favor of strict neutrality and also opposed to the United States making profits from sale of war munitions and war supplies. In the case of Japan I am convinced that the people of this country are almost 100 per cent opposed to any aid being extended the Japanese while they insist upon bombing and other inhuman and wantonly cruel methods of warfare."

Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico: I am very much in favor stopping sale airplane products to any country that used said products to bomb innocent civilians. This applies to all countries whether it be Japan in China, anyone in Spain, or England in India. If the opportunity presents itself shall certainly vote for the Pittman resolution condemning such practices.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York: I am heartily in accord with the effort to stop the sale of American airplanes to Japan and will co-operate in every way to accomplish this just and humanitarian end.

Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho: In my opinion, the United States should not supply airplanes or any other instrument of war to Japan. This nation should not aid directly or indirectly aggressive warfare and the unjustifiable slaughter of innocent civilian population.

Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D) of Wisconsin: I am in full accord with Secretary Hull's statement objecting to the sale of American airplanes which can be or are likely to be used in bombing civilian populations.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, referred to his support of the Pittman resolution, indicating his desire to aid in curbing air bombing.

House members were equally expressive. Here they are:

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts: Sale of airplanes and munitions to Japan certainly is in violation of what

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Stereoscopic Glasses Focus Aerial Pictures for Mapping

(Continued from Page 1)

honeymooning couples. Pan-American Airways, which has just completed a year's operation on the New York-Bermuda service—the 101st trip was run last Sunday—says that the line is rapidly establishing itself as the "Honeymoon Airline" with bridal couples represented on practically every flight during the year. It has sometimes as many as five honeymoon couples aboard at the same time.

The line has also created a small real estate boom in Bermuda. Since the start of the line there has been a marked increase in the number of Americans purchasing land and building homes for themselves in Bermuda. The increase is attributed officially to the easy accessibility of the Islands to New York. They are said to be nearer in travel time than many Long Island estates are from New York City by motor. The first application for a "commuter's" 50-trip ticket has been made to Pan-American by a Baltimore resident and 14 names on the passenger list have made the trip more than 20 times.

An air line to connect the air lines in and around New York City has been recently established at Pan American's Port Washington, L. I., base by Nelson Miles and Marvin Parker. They operate a Stinson on floats. When the Clippers arrive from Bermuda the small plane is on hand to whisk passengers to Newark or Floyd Bennett Fields for connections to the transcontinental air lines.

When the two operating this service complete their air-line connections they operate a charter service and will take passengers up the New England Coast or down along the Jersey Coast for golfing. It is possible to start the day in Hamilton, Bermuda, for instance, with a round of golf and wind up later in the day with a round at any course one may pick in New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut.

Service to Parks

On June 17 the first regular scheduled air service to Glacier National Park was inaugurated by Western Air Express. After receipt of final approval from the Post Office Department and Department of Commerce, and the completion of an arrangement with the Great Northern Railroad, Alvin P. Adams, President, also announced reduced summer vacation fares on the entire system.

Completing a program of Western Air Express to provide service to seven of the outstanding National Parks in the West, the extension of the service, which also includes regular seasonal schedules to Yellowstone, to Glacier Park, opens a spot, long recognized for scenic grandeur but considered somewhat remote for the average vacationist. With the establishment of an airport on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, it has been brought within a few hours flying time of every large American City.

Western Air Express and United Air Lines are inaugurating "in between schedule" side trips to Yellowstone Park for regular coast-to-coast passengers.

France Decrees Works Plan To Speed Economic Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

struction of several "free zones" at these ports is expected to increase France's maritime commerce. These free zones will permit exporters in all countries to ship goods through France without customs and port complications.

Canal traffic, which is a very important industry in France, is to be aided by the improvement of canal and river waterways, as well as by assistance granted to the canal transport companies and the manufacturers of barges.

Particular emphasis is laid on road building. In and around Paris especially a whole network of new roads is to be built. Actually, scores of these roads are already under construction. The recent decrees, however, provide for still greater expenditures on construction of a number of express highways or "autostrades" leading out of Paris. This is being done partly with a view to facilitating evacuation of the capital in case of aerial bombardment.

One of these wide express roads out of Paris is already being built. It is unusual because at the outset it plunges underground and runs for several kilometers beneath the beautiful wooded park of St. Cloud, on the western edge of the city. The project is admittedly a strategic one, but it will be of tremendous advantage to tourists going toward the Atlantic seaboard as well.

The use of by-passes, which has been developed in Britain and the United States but neglected in France, is now to be taken up here. Through highways are to be constructed passing outside the larger towns and built-up districts. A decree also specifies that these by-passes will not be allowed to become built-up areas in their turn.

The public works program includes air transport development as well as improvement of roads and waterways. Civil aviation is to be furthered by the construction of more airports. An impetus is given to the decentralization of the airplane industry by special credit facilities granted to industrialists who are willing to set up plants in the central and southern parts of France, less vulnerable to air bombardment than the northern and eastern regions.

Education has not been overlooked. Construction of a number of schools and enlargement of others is envisaged. Finally, provision is made for the development in France of industrial research on a large scale.

These projects are to be financed partly by the State and partly by the local administrations concerned. The National Government's share is put at 6,000,000,000 francs, of which 2,500,000.000 is to be spent before the end of this year, 2,000,000,000 francs more in 1939, and 1,500,000,000 francs in 1940. The share of the departmental and municipal administrations is fixed at 5,000,000,000 francs, most of which will have to be raised by loans guaranteed by the State.

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Georgian Paper Wins Four Prizes For Excellence

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 21 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the National Editorial Association four awards were given yesterday to one publication—the Cobb County, Ga., Times—in the annual newspaper contests.

The paper published at Marietta, Ga., by Otis L. Brumby was adjudged best in general excellence in typography and newspaper production in the weeklies' contest; and best use of illustrative material and general excellence of papers for weeklies of more than 1,000 circulation.

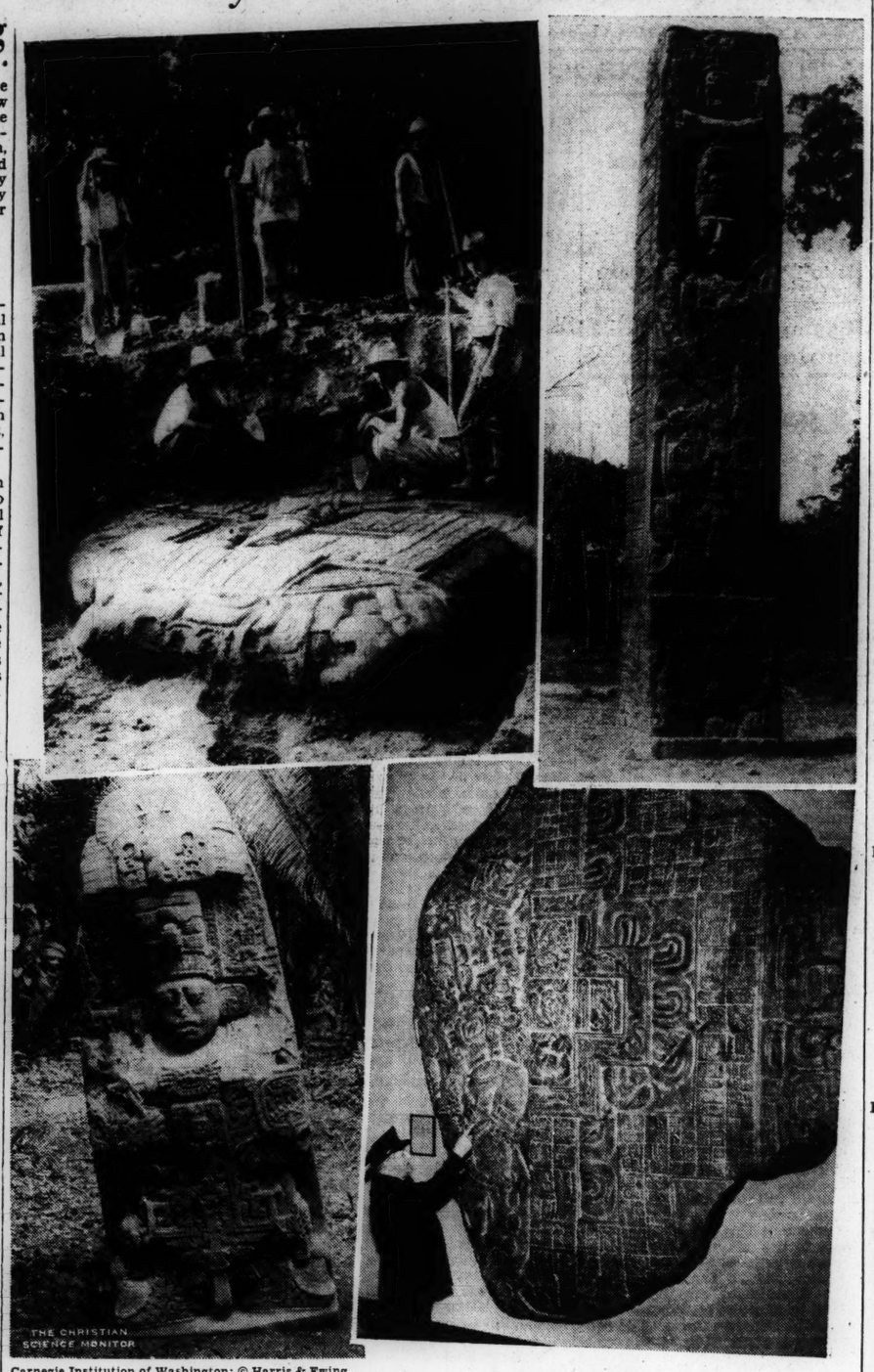
Mr. Brumby received the awards from Charles L. Ryder of Cobleskill, N. Y., during the first day's session of the editors' annual convention.

To the Washington, N. J., Star went the prize for the best editorial page while the La Junta, Colo., Tribune was adjudged best for general excellence in the contest for weeklies under 1,000 circulation.

The Old Colony Memorial of Plymouth, Mass., won the general excellence contest for dailies over 3,500 circulation while the same contest for papers under 3,500 circulation was won by the Marshall, Minn., Daily Messenger.

Others awards: Newspaper production, daily division, the Royal Oak, Mich., Daily Tribune; job printing, Lloyd Hollister, Inc., of Wilmette, Ill.; most outstanding edition, daily division, Edwardsville, Ill., Intelligencer; weekly division, Goring, Neb., Courier; community service, dailies, Franklin, Ind., Evening Star; weeklies, Hamburg, Iowa, Reporter; classified advertising, Jamestown, Kan., Optimist.

Ancient Mayan Relics Greet the Sun Once More



Carnegie Institution of Washington; © Harris & Ewing

Altar Stone Uncovered

Top—Workmen Remove 18 Inches of Silt From Relic at Quirigua, Guatemala

Stela, Front View

Bottom—Great Sculpture Is 11½ Feet Tall and Dates From 546 A. D.

Largest Stela

Top—Chief of Monolithic Columns at Quirigua Is 35 Feet High and Weighs More Than 50 Tons

Reproduced Altar Stone

Bottom—This Copy of the Great Stone Altar of Quirigua Is in the National Museum, in Washington. August N. Buehne, Guard, Points to It

Monuments of Mayan Empire Re-Erected

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At Quirigua in the heart of Guatemalan jungles stand little-known carvings and stelae of the Old Mayan Empire that rank among the world's finest works by primitive sculptors. A few years ago they lay toppled and buried beneath the debris of centuries, but thanks to the work of archaeologists from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, today many stand erect once more.

The two staff researchers assigned to the task were Earl Morris, known for the excellence of his work on the Temple of Warriors at Chichen Itza, and Gustav Stromsvik. They also made a systematic search for ceremonial treasure believed hidden at the base of the monuments—and found it. Their greatest delight, however, was the discovery of two exquisitely sculptured altars dating back more than 1,400 years.

Quirigua is well off the beaten track for tourists but the Guatemalan Government hopes some day this little nation south of Mexico will be as popular with visitors from "the States" as Mexico City is now proving. Certainly nowhere in the Western Hemisphere will natives in brighter costumes and gayer fabrics still be found.

Silt Preserved Ruins

During the centuries that have passed, the backwash of the Motagua River near by has left a layer of silt entirely covering the lower portion of the ruins and completely burying many splendid monuments. But the mud that buried, likewise preserved, with the result that Quirigua remains are practically as fine as when first erected. Mr. Morris in commenting on the finds said:

"In composition and execution these carvings are in the best Old Empire style, ranking among the masterpieces of Maya Art."

Among the monuments are a number of unevenly rounded stone blocks, carved to represent animals, the frog, dragon, serpent, and turtle. The largest is the most remarkable of all. A rounded bulk of brown sandstone, irregular in shape, seven feet high, it weighs about 20 tons. In form it resembles a huge crouching mythological monster with a seated human figure carved in deep relief at the front and a grotesque mask at the rear.

It was while sinking a shaft to tunnel beneath this fantastic stone (called Zoomorph P) in the hope of finding a cache of archaeological treasure, that Messrs. Morris and Stromsvik found the first stone altar, 18 inches below the surface and about 15 feet from the trail leading from the railway to the temple court. The second altar was only a few yards away.

Knew Where to Look

These finds temporarily upset plans for seeking ceremonial deposits, but it was resumed later on. Such search, said Mr. Morris, "is not a haphazard procedure, for it was the practice of the Maya to place cherished objects at venerated places in their important structures. Objects of great interest have been found in caches at the top of sacred mounds, under temple floors and in their walls."

A valuable piece of flint chipping, perhaps the most exquisite specimen of this art in existence, came from a mound against the back wall of a temple terrace about two miles northwest of the main ruins. It was found by an Indian from a neighboring village who declared he dreamed that if he dug at a certain spot in the mound he would come across great treasure.

Five such hiding places were found by the expedition but in four instances the 12 by 14 inch pottery boxes uncovered, were broken and empty. In one a single large obsidian core was found from which knife blades had been chipped. Search of the lowest level of the clay-gravel paving under Zoomorph O disclosed a quartz crystal, an unworked bit of jade and a flint dagger nearly nine inches long with a handle shaped like the curve of a capital D and fashioned to represent the body and head of the Plumed Serpent.

How Did Mayas Do It?

When it came to the task of uprighting many of the fallen monuments, the archaeologists came to appreciate even more fully the ingenuity of the ancient Indians. In fact, one of the fallen shafts, 35 feet long and weighing about 50 tons, was quarried from the mother ledge and transported about three miles before being set up. It is the more remarkable when one bears in mind that the Maya had no explosives, no metal tools or beasts of burden, and, to the best evidence available, had no knowledge of windlass or wheel.

It taxed the resources of men skilled in modern engineering practice, outfitted with derrick, hand winch, steel cables, and block and tackle to merely set the monuments upright again.

Although Mr. Morris was unable to find a clue to the methods employed by the Maya in handling the stelae despite a minute examination of the stones and their foundations, he did learn the probable manner in which the shafts were quarried.

The upper and vertical surfaces of a ledge were cut straight and smooth. Then a ditch across the ends and along one side outlined the shaft. Next the mass was undermined from back and front and cut through at regular intervals until the beam of stone remained poised upon and connected with the ledge below by a series of slender stumps which could be snapped off with levers. It was the presence of these "quarry stumps" which gave Mr. Morris the clue.

The Nose Returns

Examining the largest of the stelae which gave Mr. Morris so much difficulty erecting, the nose of its principal sculptured figure was missing. Dr. Sylvanus G. Morely in charge of excavations at Chichen Itza in Yucatan tells the story of the nose in his Guidebook to the Ruins of Quirigua, issued by the Carnegie Institution.

It seems that in 1881 when A. P. Maudslay, the eminent English archaeologist was having a mold made of the sculptured head a crack across the base of the nose had so weakened it fell off at the first touch. He pasted it back on with plaster of paris and tied a rope around the figure. Twenty-seven years later Dr. Morley visited the site and found the nose still in place.

Seven years later the monument which had been leaning at an insecure angle, had fallen flat and the jar displaced the nose. Dr. Morley found it by searching in the grass and fearing some souvenir collector might carry it off he entrusted it to an official of the United Fruit Company who put it in his office safe. There it remained for six years until restored to its original position once more.

Benson Leads in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21 (AP)—Gov. Elmer A. Benson, Minnesota, pushed ahead of his challenger, Hjalmar Petersen, for the Farmer-Labor nomination in Monday's primary election, as additional returns were compiled today. The lead had changed hands frequently.

The vote with about half of the 3,739 precincts reported, was: Benson 109,188; Petersen 104,750.

Although the National Administration kept out of the campaign, President Roosevelt recently approved the ouster of Victor Christgau as State WPA Administrator. Governor Benson had urged Mr. Christgau's removal, and Mr. Petersen criticized the dismissal.

Mr. Petersen broke with Governor Benson shortly after the latter's induction into office in 1937. Since then he repeatedly has attacked the Governor.

In the Republican gubernatorial race Harold Stassen of South St. Paul, County Attorney who waged an intensive campaign on anti-Benson issues, held a comfortable lead over Martin Nelson of Austin, with Mayor George E. Leach of Minneapolis running third.

Returns from 1,249 precincts in the Republican gubernatorial nomination gave:

Stassen, 47,362; Nelson, 25,396; Leach, 23,207, and Harson A. Northrop, 1,439.

Thomas Gallagher of Minneapolis paced the Democratic Governorship race. Returns from 1,249 precincts gave:

Gallagher, 9,227; Fred Schilplin, St. Cloud publisher, 7,757; Michael Murray, 6,872; Victor Anderson, U. S. District Attorney for St. Paul, 3,465; Charles Lethert, 2,118, and J. Anderson 1,272.

Poll in Congress Supports Ban On U.S. Aid to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

should be neutrality policy of United States. Violations whether in Japan or elsewhere in the long run can lead only to foreign difficulties.

Representative Ed. V. Izac (D) of California: I believe the American people have it in their power to bring about an early termination of Japanese aggression in China by voluntarily abstaining from the purchase of any article made in Japan or in the manufacture of which Japanese products are used. Conversely, if no credit is allowed Japanese importers, the unfavorable trade balance will soon make it impossible for the Japanese Government to obtain those raw supplies and strategic materials so vital in carrying on war.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York: American airplanes are being used to bomb Canton and other Chinese cities and probably Spanish Loyalist cities as well. We have no right to protest as long as we continue to sell airplanes and scrap iron for bombs in huge quantities. I favor putting the Neutrality Act into effect which prohibits selling arms, ammunition and implements of war to beligerent nations. I also favor the adoption of my bill to prohibit the sale and shipment of arms, ammunitions and implements of war in time of peace as well as in war so that the United States shall not become the potential slaughter house of the world for sake of profits and blood money to kill people with whom we are at peace.

Representative John Kee (D) of West Virginia: I am in hearty accord with any movement that promises to be effective in having American airplane manufacturers to voluntarily stop the sale of their products to Japan. Let us sincerely hope that the movement will succeed and demonstrate that this age has not witnessed the eradication of every humane emotion from the hearts of men. It is to be devoutly wished that no American place the hope of gain above the principles of justice and the cause of humanity.

Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts: The plain provisions and intent of the Neutrality Act provide that no arms, munitions, airplanes, or airplane parts can be exported from the United States to Japan or to China. The Neutrality Act provides in the plainest language that upon outbreak of war between two or more nations no arms, ammunition, airplanes, or airplane parts can be sent to belligerents. Secretary of State Hull and the President have illegally and unconsciously set aside and violated this law. I am emphatically for the strict enforcement of the Neutrality Act not only in the case of the Sino-Japanese war, but in any other war which may occur in any part of the world. One of the very purposes of the Neutrality Act was to prevent the United States from contributing in any way to atrocious and bloody conflicts of other peoples. Millions of dollars worth of arms, ammunition, airplanes, and airplane parts have been sent, according to the records at the State Department to Japan and to China. Secretary Hull and the President are personally responsible by their gross nullification of the Neutrality Act for a large contribution to the bombing and murder of women, children, and civilians in China.

Representative Robert G. Allen (D) of Pennsylvania: I support wholeheartedly plans to persuade American airplane manufacturers from selling planes to Japan. State Department protests bombing of innocents while our manufacturers furnish machines with which slaughter is carried on. It is inconsistent, inconceivable, and intolerable. I protest.

G.O.P. Adds a Rival 'Column' To Democrats' 'Fog Dispeller'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20 —Every Saturday from now on, it seems, there will appear on the desks of Washington correspondents two printed sheets of paper—thin sheets of rather poor paper. They are the rival "columns," released for publication without let, hindrance, or copyright, by the directors of publicity of the two major parties: Charles Michelson of the Democrats and Franklyn Waltman of the Republicans.

The Michelson "column," titled "dispelling the fog," has been in circulation for several years. It is usually read and occasionally quoted by Washington correspondents. The Waltman "column," titled "Looking Forward," made its debut this week end. This time, at least, the two columns do not lock horns, Mr. Waltman writes about broad objectives of a reawakened Republican Party: Mr. Michelson inquires why the big newspapers paid little or no attention to the recent "Fortune" magazine survey that showed President Roosevelt's popularity still very high.

Telling Their Story

Here, telling their own story, are some samples:

Michelson:

"Nowadays when the newspapers of the Country are full of political forecasts, straw votes, and real or invented surveys of the American trend of thought, it might be supposed that when an authority produces one of these estimates it would be prominently displayed.

"Sad to say, the headlines and editorial comments in the anti-Administration press appear to be confined to such forecasts as imply a recession from President Roosevelt's popularity and criticism of the New Deal measures.

"The other day, Fortune magazine, which can hardly be suspected either of great admiration for the President or a devotion to the emergency and reform measures that were the striking elements in the proceedings of the Seventy-Fifth Congress, went in to the survey business rather elaborately. The editors announced that their quarterly survey to be published next month indicates "that 54.7 per cent of the population approve of Mr. Roosevelt, while 34.4 per cent disapprove, and 10.9 per cent 'don't know.' The survey even indicates a possible majority disapproval of the phenomenon of a rebellious Congress: 47.2 per cent think that Congress should work more closely with the President, while 40.6 per cent prefer it to show an independent spirit, and 12.2 per cent 'don't know.'"

Waltman:

"Republicans today distinctly are 'looking forward,' not in the narrow sense of the day—now not far distant—when their party will be restored to office nationally, but in the larger sense of looking forward to that day when the achievements which are the natural, logical fruits of the American system can be realized. Those fruits are in increased standard of living for all of us under ordered liberty.

"This column's measuring stick will be—not the opportunism of a football game—but the measure in which the Roosevelt Administration has improved the future security as well as the present condition of the American people as a whole. It shall be more concerned about Mr. Roosevelt's failures than his faults.

"It will not quarrel with all of the New Deal—but will diligently seek to expose those parts which either seek to pervert the traditional American system or have had the effect of destroying opportunities for greater employment of labor and a better standard of living. It will recognize that President Roosevelt frequently has asked the right question—but in many cases has given the wrong answer."

Michelson:

"As a newspaperman, it seems to me that such an opinion coming from such a source is news. It is news particularly because it departs from the impression which the Administration's political foes have been so diligent in spreading—that all business regards the New Deal as a direct assault on American institutions and as indicating that the Administration is an enemy to business. So also is news the concluding paragraph of that editorial, which runs this way: "Between these two unalterable extremes (Communism and dictatorship) lies an American economy. It is not an economy that any single man, any bright economist, can now define. It is not an economy that can be found by good luck, or by a single victory at the polls. On the contrary, it can be established only by business working with Government, and Government working with business, over a long period of years toward a progressively higher standard of living derived from the incentives of private enterprise. It is the only course open to business or Government that does not lead inevitably into the fallacies of totalitarianism and state collectivism. And if these two cannot find it together, nobody else can."

To the Nation's Backbone

Waltman:

"This column will undertake to demonstrate that the standard of living in this Nation cannot be raised by working less, producing less, and expanding the Government pay roll. In that direction lies only decreased national wealth, increased prices, higher taxes, and fewer of the good and essential things of life.

"It will seek to show that the underprivileged will not be helped merely by pulling down those higher up the ladder. It will be much too American to tolerate the fomenting of a futile class struggle because hate feeds on hate and leads only to destruction for all.

"It will regard with a hostile eye exploitation by the powerful—but no less than it will oppose pillage by the mob. It will be ever mindful of Justice Brandeis' words that, 'We gain nothing by exchanging the tyranny of capital for the tyranny of labor.'

"Its concern will be primarily for the average man, the really forgotten man of our Country, who toils in field, factory and store, who consumes what he and his fellows produce, who pays the taxes, who fights our wars, who raises our children, and who is the real backbone of this Nation."

18 Named in U.S. Spy Inquiry

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Three indictments naming 18 persons were returned today by the Federal Grand Jury which has been engaged in the Government's first intensive espionage investigation since the World War.

The indictments were based on four weeks of closed hearings, during which scores of men and women were questioned, and several months of inquiry.

Two surprise witnesses—Johanna Hofmann, hairdresser on the North German Lloyd liner Europa and Private Erich Glaser, attached to the Army Air Corps at Mitchell Field—were called before the Grand Jury shortly before the indictments were returned. Each is now held in $25,000 bail.

The jury filed a conspiracy indictment naming 18 individuals, some of them German officials residing in Germany, and two substantive indictments, setting forth activities allegedly engaged in by the various defendants.

Lamar Hardy, Federal District Attorney, said the directing heads of the alleged espionage ring reside in Germany and are connected with the Government of that country. He said they operated through agents here and also through crew members of ships plying between Germany and the United States.

Six of the 18 named in the general conspiracy indictment also were named in the substantive indictments charging espionage.

"The filing of the indictments," Mr. Hardy said, "was the result of five weeks intensive investigation by a special grand jury into operations of a spy ring in violation of the sections of the United States code in regard to unlawfully disclosing information regarding national defense."

Spiritual Revival Visioned by Babson

BELOIT, Wis., June 21 (AP)—Roger W. Babson, Boston economist, told the General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches, of which he is Moderator, yesterday that America must have a spiritual revival as the alternative to a political revolution.

"I am not fearful," he said. "The world is not going to smash, because religion will save us again."

He predicted that when colleges learn that education cannot be sold and when Congress learns that prosperity cannot be legislated, the Nation will turn again to religion.

During the Coolidge Administration, Mr. Babson asserted, employers needed a spanking and labor needed encouragement. He said the duty of Congregationalism then was to flash a "stop" sign. The situation now is reversed, he went on, with labor "misled" and "riding for a fall."

The Moderator assailed some ministers for "hogging" the middle of the week-end, and urged more and shorter services. These ministers say "go to church between 11 and 12 on Sunday mornings or not at all," he declared.

Mr. Babson said the Congregational denomination had weathered five major revolts and now faces a sixth, which will include, he said, revolts against the church in business and against "wasteful" competition between Protestant denominations.

Essay Originator

Montaigne, a sixteenth-century French writer, is regarded as the originator of the modern essay.

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Dinard to Saint-Malo Tunnel Promises Undersea Short Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT-MALO, France—Construction of an undersea tunnel for automobiles, connecting Dinard, the famous French beach resort, with this picturesque, fortified fishing port on the northern coast of Brittany, has been officially approved, and funds have been appropriated for the preliminary soundings and surveys. It is thought the enterprise may prove to be a sort of dress rehearsal for the much-mooted Anglo-French tunnel under the English Channel.

At present, more than 25 miles of road must be traveled by tourists wishing to go by car from one town to the other, although they are only a little more than two miles apart. A long and wide inlet and a broad bay separate them. Small passenger boats are operated between the two resorts at certain seasons, but the tides make a ferry impracticable.

Accordingly, the Departmental Council of the District has finally decided to construct a tunnel which would link the two towns in less than 10 minutes. As planned, this tunnel would, for nearly a mile of its total length, actually pass under the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

The project calls for broad seaside avenues leading from Dinard and Saint-Malo to the entrances of the tunnel. The under-water road itself will be seven meters in width, sufficiently wide to permit two of the biggest trucks to pass easily. There will also be a narrow walk on each side for pedestrians.

Solid Rock

Like the subterranean passages at the various gates of Paris, the tunnel will be indirectly illuminated, and it will be specially ventilated to carry off the exhaust gases. Preliminary soundings indicate that most of the tunnel will be cut out of solid rock.

On the Saint-Malo side, it will start at a point a few hundred yards outside the main gate of the old walled town, in the city of St. Servan. Saint-Malo itself is situated on a rocky point that is almost an island. Its high walls and towers date from the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries.

At the Dinard end, the tunnel will emerge on the promontory known as the Vicomté, and a picturesque road will lead from there around the bay and beach into the center of the town.

The tunnel itself, exclusive of these appoaches, will be something like two miles in length. The slope will be gentle, and there will be no sharp turns, although one or two gradual curves may be necessary.

The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 francs—about $2,000,000 at present rates of exchange. Already 10,000,000 francs have been voted by the Departmental Council. The French Government is interested in the project and is understood to have promised to contribute to the cost.

For Expansion

The submarine tunnel will be of great convenience to tourists, especially those who come by car. But its main utility will be to provide an outlet for the surplus population of Saint-Malo. Unable to expand because of its peculiar situation on a rocky point and its character as a walled town, Saint-Malo is nevertheless a busy city. Many of its inhabitants are obliged to live outside the walls, and the countryside around Dinard offers an ideal residential district. If the long detour around the estuary of the Rance were eliminated, a big development of this region would doubtless follow.

Engineers who are working on the project declare that experience gained from construction of the Dinard-Saint-Malo tunnel would certainly be of great value if the proposed passage under the English Channel were ever decided upon. France has no other under-water vehicular tunnel, and it is believed that the project in question will be one of a very few automobile tunnels, if not the only one, actually passing under the sea.

Zurich Typifies Swiss National Unity

Mountains, River, and Lake Afford a Magnificent Setting

Graduates in Crime Detection Get Michigan State Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich. — In awarding the unfamiliar degree of B. S. P. A. ((bachelor of science in police administration) to two men students at recent commencement exercises, Michigan State College served notice that it is turning out a new kind of graduate—policemen trained in all the lore of modern crime detection.

College authorities say the five-year course in police administration is the only one of such scope in the United States. A few other schools have similar courses of shorter length, but none leads to the special degree awarded here, it is claimed.

Three years ago the College combined its facilities with those of the Michigan State Police and the Michigan State Crime Commission to provide a thorough training ground—both theoretical and practical—for would-be specialists in the detection and apprehension of criminals. Under the plan of Michigan State's five-year course, students are given their instruction in theory on the college campus during their first 3½ years. The last 18 months before graduation are spent in interne work under direct supervision of the State Police, including three months' training with the Detroit Police Department.

The thoroughness of the course is shown in the experience of Arthur Brandstatter and Edgar Jones, the two students who received the first degrees.

After completing their campus studies, the two students then moved to the State Police barracks, where they spent periods of two weeks and a month in the radio, detective, and criminal investigation bureaus. Next they spent one month with the Olds Motor Works factory police force in routine ground inspection. Finally they worked for 18 weeks with the homicide, detective, emergency, and narcotics squads and the censorship bureau of the Detroit Police Department.

As a result of this last assignment, Mr. Brandstatter was given a permanent position with the Detroit department. A letter to college officials from the Detroit police authorities praised the work of the two students and said future students would be welcomed.

The course is expected to train the students for any kind of police work, including that of insurance or banking system inspector, commercial policeman, Federal Bureau of Investigation inspector, or patrolman or detective with a state or city department.

The course now has 110 enrollees, including 27 who are in their third, fourth, or fifth year. Because of the growing popularity of the course, college officials are considering means of limiting enrollment or increasing facilities.

Appeal to Force Called Real Issue In Chinese War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 21—Emphasizing the view that the United States and other nations that want peace and security must recognize that Japan, Germany, and Italy have legitimate grievances, Dr. Grover Clark, Professor of Government in the University of Denver and an authority on Far-Eastern affairs, said in an address here last night that the real issue of the Sino-Japanese conflict is not whether Japan or China will win but whether the use of armed force is to be accepted as legitimate in international relations.

"This is the question that vitally concerns the United States," he said, "because, while we are strong enough not to be afraid of any other country, we cannot have permanent peace and prosperity unless there is secure peace throughout the world."

Dr. Clark addressed a session of the Carolina Institute of International Relations which is being sponsored by the American Friends service Committee and the University.

Neutrality Act Barrier

Other speakers on yesterday's program included William I. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association; Dr. Hornell N. Hart, Professor of Social Ethics in Hartford Theological Seminary and Professor-elect at Duke; and Prof. W. J. McKee of the University Department of Education.

Mr. Stone, giving a graphic picture of American Foreign Policy-making behind the scenes in Washington, said one of the main objectives of the Administration is to get rid of the Neutrality Act.

"As long as the Neutrality Act stands as it is the United States cannot place embargoes on exports which are now aiding Japan to win the war," he said.

Mr. Stone, who was formerly a newspaper correspondent in London and Geneva and now is head of the Washington Bureau of the Foreign Policy Association, said that America's naval expansion program is a matter of diplomacy to show that "we intend remaining a power in the East, we must not let Japan have complete power in the Far East because eventually we will need outlets for an expanding economic system."

Dr. Hart conducted an incomplete questionnaire on the advisability of expanding America's navy, army, and air force beyond the point of mere protection against invasion.

Professor McKee gave one of a series of talks on ways in which delegates to the Institute can help educate their home communities in world problems by holding discussion groups, debates, dramatizations and conferences.

Peace by Law

Dr. Clark asserted that if the old system which compelled every nation to prepare for war continues, "we will be forced to spend enormous amounts for armies and navies and our opportunity for development of a profitable trade will be enormously reduced.

"The only way in which peace can be made secure is the way it has been made secure within the boundaries of every civilized nation—by peace-minded, law-abiding people combining to stop lawlessness," he said.

"Nations, like individuals, always have disagreements and we have secured peace inside national boundaries by setting up machinery for settling disputes. In international affairs we have done this. But we haven't insisted effectively that this machinery be used. Until then there will be the ever present danger of war."

Dr. Clark said that the United States was responsible in a large measure for the international situation today because of its refusal to join the League of Nations.

German Swiss Oppose Nazi Pressure Policy

Switzerland Tests Democracy
Second of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—The Germanic population of Switzerland, German in racial origin and language, has never been more enthusiastically Swiss than it is today. That is the unanimous testimony of Swiss and foreign observers consulted for this series of articles in the three largest cities of German Switzerland—Bern, Basel and Zurich.

German National Socialism, with its avowed object of uniting the German racial elements of all countries, has not only failed to win the confidence of the overwhelming majority of German Swiss, but has alienated those who were previously drawn toward Germany. German Swiss today admit that most of them favored the cause of Germany in the war of 1914-18, although Switzerland remained neutral. If war came today, it seems clear that Swiss neutrality would be much more genuine in spirit than it was 20 years ago.

National Socialist activity, especially during recent months, has set up a sharp reaction in German Switzerland. The manner of Austria's absorption had a profound impression upon all who were previously in doubt about National Socialism.

Two straws indicate which way the wind is blowing. A municipal election occurred in Zurich soon after the occupation of Austria. For seven years, since 1931, a pro-German group called the National Front had held 10 seats in the municipal council. This group completely disappeared as a result of the March election.

Here is a second indication of sentiment. A movement has been started in Zurich, with considerable support, to convert the Swiss German dialect into a separate written language. Supporters of the movement argue that the breach between Germany and German Switzerland has become so great that the latter should have its own language. The movement is not taken seriously by a majority of practical Swiss, but it suggests a common Swiss feeling.

I asked several German Swiss to estimate what proportion of their people have even slight sympathy for the ideas of National Socialism. The highest estimate was one half of one per cent. One editor replied: "In fundamentals, not a single Swiss citizen." To a young man in Bern I put the question differently: "Do you, as a German Swiss, feel closer to French and Italian Swiss than to Germans in Germany?" He replied promptly: "Infinitely closer. Between us and the Germans of today there is a deep and wide abyss."

Capital Lost in Germany

A Swiss banker, confirming this analysis, added: "Many of us also have a crassly material reason for not liking National Socialism; it has caused us to lose money. The total of Swiss investments in Germany and Austria was large; Nazi finance impounded our capital and withheld our interest.

A Swiss professor explained: "National Socialism is an exaggerated and perverted expression of German centralism, which at best has not attracted many thoughtful Swiss. Unlike German Austrians, German Swiss have been drifting away from Germanism for generations. Even our language has become so different that we and the Germans across the border can hardly understand each other. And our traditions differ even more widely.

"The Swiss Confederation was built and has survived for centuries on a foundation of principles which are the very antithesis of German racialism and centralism. We German Swiss have always been a majority in our Confederation, so we may properly claim that these Swiss principles are just as authentically 'German' as those of the Third Reich. At any rate, they are our ideas and we still believe in them and are prepared to fight for them, if necessary."

If my impressions are correct, the rise of National Socialism in Germany has intensified the sense of national unity and patriotism among German Swiss. But it has also created a new problem, that of the 150,000 German citizens living and working in German Switzerland. In recent months, particularly, German colonies at Basel, Zurich, and other Swiss cities have given occasion for concern to the Swiss authorities.

Provocative Speeches Made

Most of these Germans have worked in Switzerland for many years. Some of them represent German firms, others are teachers of German, many are in domestic service, which does not appeal to Swiss girls. Until recently, relationships between Swiss and German residents have been very friendly.

But the Nazi "forward policy" has also had effects in Switzerland. The present situation at Basel is an example. A few months ago the German Government replaced its popular Consul General at Basel with a Nazi organizer "on special mission." This official ostentatiously set about organizing the large German colony at Basel, arranged frequent Nazi demonstrations, made provocative political speeches.

Basel is a stronghold of Swiss socialism (of a moderate variety comparable to the British Labor Party). The Nazi demonstartions provoked so much hostility among Swiss Socialists that a few minor clashes occurred. The German official thereupon ostentatiously barricaded his consulate with heavy iron bars, a strange sight in peaceful and law-abiding Basel.

Other German consular officials have been more tactful. But they, too, are enrolling all resident Germans in political organizations, and the latter are encouraged to preach National Socialist doctrines to their Swiss acquaintances. The German colony, which once served as a bridge between the two peoples, is definitely becoming one additional barrier.

Reich Disavowal Of Austrian Debts Felt Poorly Timed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 21—Germany's refusal to accept the responsibility for former Austrian debts and its continued agitation against the Jews have done little to bring about a better understanding between this country and the English-speaking nations.

The German Government's action regarding Austrian debts is the first practical application of the "political debts theories" which long have been propounded by the National Socialists. The theory is that such debts should not be honored. Undoubtedly this present instance if successful will serve as a test case or, failing that, it is hoped it will serve as a means of wringing economc concessions, particularly from England.

Why Germany should have adopted such action at the present time, when the feeling in England toward this country is not particularly warm is not understood in political circles here, particularly as abandonment of the Anglo-German clearing agreement of 1934 would certainly do more harm to the Reich than to England.

British protest against the application of Field Marshal Hermann Göring's decree regarding the registration of the wealth of foreign Jews living in Germany was also interpreted here as an indication that that country is unwilling to make economic concessions.

Yesterday a large number of Jewish firms in and around the Kurfürstendamm, Berlin's pleasure and shopping center, were busy washing away the words "Jew," "Star of David," and obnoxious epithets painted across their windows during the past week end. Some Jewish businesses, however, left up the signs and remained closed. Those which were open did little or no business.

Inquiries as to the reason for the latest anti-Jewish activities here leave even Berliners nonplussed. To describe them as a "spontaneous" expression of feeling is strange because anti-Semitism certainly is an outworn theme since the majority of the population throughout Germany long has been apathetic to such propaganda. Apart from the general explanation that these activities are necessary to keep up a general interest in the Jewish question, the impartial observer can see in them only an endeavor to force the outside world to find a new home for the Jews.

That is, that these activities are intended to act as a forerunner to the refugee conference which opens at Paris early in July. It is hardly necessary to add that the Jews themselves are ready to go immediately; but foreign countries will have to take most of them as paupers since the Reich refuses to allow them to take anything but a small fraction of their wealth with them.

But in all these questions as affecting Anglo-German relations certain official circles here place extraordinarily high hopes in Premier Chamberlain. He is always regarded as a guarantee that rapprochement between both countries will ultimately be found—a standpoint still adhered to, even though it was weakened to some extent by the so-called "Czech week end," May 21 last, when London took a firm hand in Central European matters.

Jewish Decree Modified

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—The Ministry of Economy yesterday exempted foreign Jews living abroad from stringent property registration regulations which brought an official protest from the United States after promulgation by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring, April 27.

The Ministry, which Marshal Göring heads, issued a communique declaring Jews of foreign nationality need not list their possessions exceeding $2,000 in value unless they reside within Germany.

The original registration decree hinted that Jewish-owned property might be confiscated after being reported to the Government.

United States Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson protested, May 11, against application of the decree to property of American Jews in Germany.

New regulations issued yesterday by the Economics Ministry also somewhat relaxed the rules as they apply to German Jews living abroad.

Jews living in Europe outside Germany were given until July 31 to report their possessions instead of the original June 30 time limit.

For German Jews residing outside Europe the deadline was extended until Oct. 30.

The June 30 limit still applies, however, to Jews of foreign nationality who continue to reside within Germany.

Harlan Operators Pictured As Willing to Have Unions

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 21—It's a new story here today for the 12 Kentucky farmers who are sitting in judgment on the coal operators and their former hired peace officers of Harlan County.

After five weeks of being told by Government witnesses that the Harlan County Coal Operators Association existed solely to keep unions out of Harlan and that its members and agents were liberal in their use of bullets, tear gas, and dynamite to achieve this end, the jurymen now are informed by defense witnesses that, quite the contrary, the Association existed for much the same reasons that a Rotary or Kiwanis club or a Chamber of Commerce exists in other lesser known communities.

According to the first witness to take the stand with the opening of the defense case yesterday Harlan coal operators are a group of civic-minded business leaders who vote money for community Christmas trees, medals for bright Harlan school children, and dictionaries to encourage "spelling bees" when they were not busy fighting freight rate discrimination, lobbying in Frankfort against bills to outlaw their Deputy Sheriff system of law and order maintenance, or planning to operate their mines with greater safety.

Unionism Talk Denied

W. A. Ellison, tall, white-haired, courtly President of two companies on trial here, the Mahan-Ellison Coal Company and the Harlan Southern Mining Company, assured Judge and jury in confident tones that never to his knowledge did the officials and leaders of the Association ever discuss anti-union measures, never, in fact, he said, discussed union questions at all "except, of course, at the times when union contracts were being negotiated."

Turning around in the witness chair from time to time for a little side chat with the Judge on technical points of Harlan coal mining or questions of his own residence, he said that instead of seeking to keep unions out of Harlan, a delegation from the Association, including himself, went to Louisville in May, 1937, to negotiate a blanket union contract. The delegation, he added, signed a contract with the Governor's own pen in his own private office in Frankfort, only to have union officials themselves refuse to sign.

He wasn't very familiar himself with all activities of the Operators Association, because he lives in Knoxville, Tenn., and attends few of the meetings of the Association in Harlan town. But he was sure that if Ben Unthank, a chief target of the Government's case against Harlan, received any of the big checks allegedly paid him during the time the unions tried to break into Harlan early in 1937, the only purpose was to aid Mr. Unthank apprehend persons who appropriated lumps of Harlan coal from loaded cars on railroad sidings, or made a habit of cutting down valuable copper wire.

"We were having a lot of coal stolen early in 1937," he said, "and the railroad couldn't do anything about it."

Machine Gun Denied

Under cross examination he denied vigorously that $300 of Association funds were spent to his knowledge to buy a Thompson sub-machine gun, and he insisted there was nothing unusual in the fact that he never obtained a detailed accounting of the funds paid by his companies into the treasury of the Association, which amounted to about $7,000 during the years covered in the Government's indictment 1935, 1936, and 1937.

So far as spectators and opposing attorneys were concerned this new version of the character of the coal operators of Harlan was not, however, the big event of the day. After the jury had been packed off home to their horseshoe pitching and target practice Judge H. Church Ford heard defense counsel argue for a mistrial on the ground that Brien McMahon, Chief Prosecutor, had improperly prejudiced the jury by an angry retort he had fired across the courtroom last Thursday at Forney Johnston, prominent Alabama attorney brought here by nine of the operator defendants.

The remark, which had escaped the court stenographer, but was heard at the press table directly behind the Government counsel table, involved the press directly. Louis Hofferbert, who had chronicled the incident in the Knoxville (Tennessee) News Sentinel read widely in this town, was sworn as a witness to testify to the sharp interchange which angered Mr. Johnston. Attorneys on both sides accepted as factual the newspaper accounts of what had been said even though they did not appear in the official record of the trial.

Judge Tolerant

Mr. Johnston, with a laugh reported by all the newspaper men present but denied by himself in court today, had remarked that "the whole thing is self-evident" in reference to some testimony by a Government witness of alleged efforts to obtain perjured evidence by defendants. To this Mr. McMahon had shot back that "the trouble with you is you got caught."

Judge Ford took the position that both remarks were "extremely improper," that "one cutting remark lead to another," and warned sternly that "if there are any further such indulgences, appropriate punishment will be imposed by the Court."

Mr. Ellison, a former President of the Coal Operators Association and a member of its executive Committee during the period involved in the trial, was used as the opening wedge of the defense contention that Harlan coal operators have been grossly misrepresented in the Government's indictment. Under direct examination he denied, point by point, that either he himself or any of his colleagues had ever conspired to keep labor unions out of Harlan in any of the ten different ways charged against them by the Government.

Asked about the doubling of assessments levied on members of the Association at a meeting on Jan. 20, 1937, just after representatives of the United Mine Workers of America had set up headquarters in a Harlan hotel, he testified that the subject of unions was not even mentioned at the meeting. What they did do at that meeting,

He was particularly insistent on the question of a contract with the unions, holding that the signing of a contract by the representatives of the Association in May, 1937, was evidence of good faith on their part, and that conclusion on the contract failed primarily because of a disagreement over the method to be employed in measuring the width of a seam of coal. Wage scales depend on this measurement. He denied under cross examination that the real reason for the failure was because the particular contract they had drawn up was, as the union charges, a selection of features most favorable to employers from other contracts in force in other coal fields.

Woodson Takes Oath Of High Naval Post

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Walter B. Woodson took the oath of office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy yesterday.

He believed Rear Admiral Gilbert J. Rowcliff, assigned to command the cruiser scouting force.

Admiral Woodson, who has been President Roosevelt's Naval Aide, will continue to serve in that position until Mr. Roosevelt leaves for the West Coast in July.

'Gag' Rule Hit at Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Filibusters and other undignified practices that creep into democratic legislatures will be a thing of the past in New South Wales if a movement backed by a strong body of members of all three parties in the House bears fruit. Among other reforms in procedure it is proposed to curtail the use of the "gag" (closure motion).

Abolition of general debate on a motion for leave to introduce a bill is one of the proposed reforms. Under present procedure, much time is wasted in talk on a bill which members have not seen and which they have had no chance to understand. By limiting debate on "leave to introduce" to two brief speeches, one for the Government and one for the Opposition, it is maintained that a freer and more intelligent discussion could be allowed in the second reading stages.

More power will be sought for the Speaker, especially in the direction of limting the application of the "gag." A formula which would allow the elimination of useless divisions and the consequent waste of time, owing to delaying tactics of Opposition members is aimed at.

Paraguay Leaves The Hague Court

GENEVA, June 21 (AP)—Paraguay notified the League of Nations today it had decided to withdraw from the World Court at The Hague.

The South American Nation's action was believed intended to prevent Bolivia from taking the Chaco conflict before the international court. A "final" plan for settlement of the century-old boundary dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia was handed to their Foreign Ministers May 27.

The failure of the plan, drafted by six netural powers, including the United States, became clear June 7 when Paraguay refused to modify a previous position, which amounted to rejection of the formula.

Both nations have fought intermittently for 100 years over the Gran-Chaco area.

Paraguay already had withdrawn from membership in the League of Nations. Its intention to resign was submitted formally Feb. 23, 1935, and became effective two years later, according to League procedure.

History of Sprouts

Brussels sprouts was sold in the markets of Belgium as early as 1213.

De Valera Obtains Majority at Polls

DUBLIN, June 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera had captured 76 of the 138 Dail Eireann seats and was 18 seats ahead of his combined rivals, according to returns from the recent Eire elections to date.

He was little concerned over the verdict in the four remaining seats, two in Cork North and two in Cork West. He was expected to get at least one of those, which would bring his Fianna Fail Party up to its 1932 record of 77 seats.

W. T. Cosgrave's Fine Gael Party won 42 seats, Labor 9 and the independents 7, on the basis of tabulations so far completed.

With the election over Eire prepared for the installation of Dr. Douglas Hyde as President June 25.

Dr. Hyde disclosed that only Erse will be spoken in the Presidential Mansion.

Magnitude in Lakes!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER DAM, Nev.—On June 14 Lake Mead was 113½ miles long, 512 feet deep, covers 172 square miles, contains 20,660,000 acre-feet of water, and during the last month has risen an average of more than one foot each day. When the lake has ricen an additional 53 feet it will run over the spillways.

Hundred Years of War

The Hundred Years' War between England and France lasted through the reigns of five English and five French kings.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A Sense of Achievement—As an Impetus to Growth

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Halted Child or Adult Often Needs Only to Feel Success

But Small Triumphs Giving Him Sense of Achievement Must Lead Him Onward to Bigger Tasks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Avery had been from the first an awkward and rather pathetic figure among the boys and girls in our Montana county high school. Poorly dressed and slightly stooped, he entered each classroom convinced that he was the "dumbest" pupil there, talked only when urged on by the teacher, and then in a stammering and halting manner. There seemed to be a wall between his thought and the world of information for which he was searching. I felt from the first that there was more to the lad than appeared on the surface, but how to reach him was the problem. He was so almost eager to be considered stupid as though afraid that he might step in where he did not belong.

Then one day Avery was absent—the day on which the class had an examination in algebra. When he came back the next day with his excuse and asked if he might make up the examination, I saw my chance. Rather carefully measuring what he must know, I set him a series of problems that I was sure he could solve. And my scheme worked—Avery made the grade of 100 on that test. The mark was plainly on the outside of the paper when I handed it back to him the next day.

He Needed To Succeed

Now I am not saying that the new measure of himself that I revealed to the boy at once transformed his life. But when after that I called upon him to explain a problem or to put his work on the board, he complied eagerly and usually with success. And in the course of the year he began to blossom out in a small way. He played basketball and he joined a club. Observation of other boys and girls and the experiences related by other teachers bears out the contention, however, that one small success or triumph will often set a seemingly backward pupil on the way to becoming a happy and successful part of his school community.

A young teacher in another country high school told me her experience with the girl who wore queer clothes. Of course clothes that were positively odd in appearance kept her from doing good school work. They would hamper most adults; how much more a sensitive adolescent. Mrs. Rounds said she puzzled over the girl's case until one day she got hold of a coat that her own niece had outgrown. Calling the girl into her office, she had her try on the really pretty and becoming garment. Rather casually she remarked, "No one in our family is the right size for the coat; since it fits you, you might as well wear it." To her surprise the girl, instead of hesitating at the offer, said, "And don't you think my hat looks funny, too?" From that time on the girl's transformation was rapid and her place in the group assured, and of course her school work improved toward excellence.

Establishing A Sense of Mastery

The most interesting time that I myself ever had with this leading of pupils to demonstrating their own abilities, or this supplying of success to the halting, was once when I was given a low division group in English composition. The pupils were mostly boys of the sort that do not like to read, but that can be trusted to drive the school bus carefully or to wire the stage for a school play. Nevertheless, in order to graduate, the lads had to pass an English examination. And they groaned at the thought of writing compositions. They might shine on the athletic field or in the shop, but writing was in their minds connected with humiliation, so why shouldn't they hate it?

Now what this type of student usually fails in is spelling and the construction of sentences, but he is often good at arranging his ideas in logical order. Hence we began by making outlines (only we avoided the term). We made businesslike lists of all that must be done in order to arrange for a basketball conference, of the kinds of wild game and trees in our vicinity, of the various cattle brands and the history of each. From this the pupils could be led in a laboratory class session to writing a few sentences about each point. And before they knew it they had compositions of a sort. The best outlines were put on the board and the authors read their pieces, the class following point by point. As little as possible was said about the mechanics of words and sentences until a sense of mastery had been established. Naturally most of the boys did not learn to write with distinction or even a great degree of correctness, but they did learn to organize and to set down on paper what they knew on certain subjects, and incidentally most of them passed the state examination.

Now of course this sort of teaching has its dangers. A child might rest on small laurels; he might become so satisfied with a little success that he failed to develop his possibilities. All this the teacher must guard against by leading him to constantly bigger tasks and by giving him responsibilities that will call for his full powers. A small triumph must be made to lead to a larger one, and ability must call for duties. A pupil who can organize well can make a report to a group; one who grasps algebra quickly may help one who seems to be slower. Such co-operative effort increases the sense of mastery of the successful boy or girl and stimulates the more backward ones to emulation. If Henry Adams was right when he said, "At the utmost the active-minded young man should ask of his teachers only mastery of his tools," then the teacher's business is to concentrate on this mastery of tools on the part of his pupils, and self-assurance is the first step in the mastery of one's environment.

'Education Consists in . . .'

It was some years after these experiences that I came upon this quotation from Professor Hocking in his book "Human Nature and Its Remaking": "Education consists in supplying the halted mind with a method of work and some examples of success." The word "halted" is especially well chosen in the sentence; for a halted mind is not defective or even natively slow. It has been halted by some real or imaginary obstacle—an obstacle that a teacher or a parent can often remove by showing the boy or girl a method of work and by giving him some examples of success, leading him to a realization of what he can accomplish. And often the young student is not the only one who benefits. The young and inexperienced teacher may also find his own mind in a halted state. He needs to give himself some prodding and encouragement by finding a method of dealing with school situations and with all sorts of pupils that will give him some examples of successful teaching.

Janna Burgess

Lionel Green

Tom Tower Stands Ready to Welcome Oxford's Summer Students

A musical welcoming boom from Great Tom awaits those summer students who will soon be exchanging friendly greetings beneath the archways or in the quadrangles of Oxford's ancient colleges. Among those who will listen for the first time to the nightly toll of the great bell that gives its name to the tower pictured here is a group of American women graduates and teachers. During their three weeks' residence at Oxford they will attend lectures on the literature, history, and politics of England during the past 50 years. But living in the midst of Oxford's beautiful buildings and mingling with students from England and other lands will be in itself an experience as rich in learning as the more formal courses they are to attend.

Since its founding by Cardinal Wolsey in 1524, Christ Church College has been the home of thousands of students in whose memories Tom Tower looms as a symbol of college life. Its bell still rings a curfew of 101 strokes (the original number of students) every night at five minutes past nine, as a signal for closing the college gates.

More Jobs Than Able Graduates?

One Placement Director Analyzes Need—And Wonders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you have one senior in your graduating class who is analytical in his thinking, who has drive and the will to win, send him up to me," said a big executive. "I have no special need for men, but I can make room for a man in our sales training course if he has what it takes," he continued.

Let us try to see what "it takes" in 1938 to fill an order for manpower of these dimensions. Before my mind march men, the seniors who have sought the service of our placement bureau. How shall I find a man for this job which carries a good initial salary during the months when my neophyte will be in training?

"I want a man who is mentally alert, one who has a spirit of inquiry, one who is analytic in making discriminations," yes, these were the words my customer for placement service used.

"Bring me Bill Jones's placement application," I said with the zest that comes to one who is on a still hunt for an idea or a man.

A Gleam In His Eye

Bill earned his way through school, was a good student, was president of his fraternity and the force behind a dozen campus projects. Bill has a way of looking into things and not merely at things. Bill is honest, neat, hopeful, and Bill has the gleam in his eye that tells you he confidently expects to make good. Bill's father has had to help the younger children. Bill wants to share the privilege of helping them. Bill just has to make good.

"Telephone Bill Jones to come in when he can," I ask my secretary. In a short hour my buzzer sounds and I hear my secretary say: "Bill's here."

A courteous good morning, and boyish smile from Bill's thoughtful, meaningful, expectant gray eyes give me hope. I need no average, run-of-mine senior for this job. I may be picking a future executive.

Briefly, I outline the job specifications. Bill is to train for the sale of machinery that runs into big money. Bill must be a self-starter. Bill must be able to boss Bill. Can he do it?

Bill is doing some analytical thinking. He wants to know about the firm and its products, its policies, its reputation, and its needs. He never mentions salary. He is matching his own education, experience, and personal qualities against the needs of the job. He responds to my cautious suggestion that he is at least a good prospect for the job.

Bill Shows Initiative

"I shall write to Mr. Brown about you today," are the words by which I close the interview. It was a busy day with many calls by seniors seeking placement guidance and jobs. Before I realized it the afternoon was nearly over. My buzzer rang and here was Bill, still smiling and still interested.

"Bill, I have yet to dictate that letter about you," I said before he could ask me about it.

"I'll gladly pay the cost of a message if you will telephone Mr. Brown," he said. "I can go for an interview at his convenience. That will save you the trouble of writing."

The interview was quickly arranged. In a few days Bill will face Mr. Brown with an opportunity to sell his services to one who is in the market for a real man. Will he acquit himself well? I know he will.

On my desk, while dozens of seniors file in for interviews about jobs, are many calls for men. Why is it that I cannot fill these jobs without so much sifting of seniors? I wonder.

Perhaps the clue to my answer is in the demands these employers make for capacity to think, to analyze, to look into things and not merely at them. They want courage, initiative, resourcefulness, drive, the will to win and right mental attitudes. Are our colleges developing these qualities? Sometimes I wonder!

Harry E. Stone,
Placement Service, West Virginia University

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we write this a Round Tabler from Germany has just left our office for points to the southward and eastward. At such times we wish we knew who and where those regular readers are who have never written us. Often we receive letters or inquiries from some Round Tabler about to take a trip: "Are there any members of the Round Table in So-and-So?" Sometimes there are no "members," that is, no Round Table readers who have actually written us a short letter which we have printed. Perhaps, though, there are regular readers of the Round Table in that place—if we only knew!

We blush to confess it, but your mail box is empty. It is true that some of you have written letters which we have not used. However, these for the most part run into several pages of close typing, and describe in detail some trip in such a way as makes culling short sections of them difficult. Will you try again? And of course it would be fine to hear from some of you who have long been present at the weekly meetings but hitherto remained silent. Tell us what interests you most, how you spend your vacation or your leisure and what you get out of it, your "most challenging moment," or anything else that you can say in not over some 500 words. Also what are you doing to improve yourself in your job or school? What do you like to read in the Round Table? Perhaps it will help to think that over and send something similar.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

To Attend America-Japan Student Conference

An American representation of 50 students will leave San Francisco early in July to attend the Fifth American-Japan Student Conference. The Conference proper will be held for one week in Tokyo. During this time various social, economic, cultural, and political problems will be discussed. After the meeting in Tokyo, the American delegation will visit Japan as the guests of the Japan Student Association and will have an opportunity to see Japanese industrial, farm, and home life at first hand. The delegation will return to the United States in late August or early September. The American-Japan Student Conference is held alternate years in Japan and in America.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

IX

Jack

Jack was over age and just marking time in school until he could get a job. He was utterly bored with school, and he did not care who knew it—in fact, took special pains to broadcast his indifference. He thought he was particularly bored with Music, and extra-specially with the course in Music Recognition. Both his actions and his low marks confirmed his attitude. Then, to the relief of all concerned, he got a job and disappeared from the precincts of the school.

Nearly a year slipped by and nothing more was heard from Jack. Then, one day, Friend-Teacher received a letter from him. This is the letter:

Dear Miss—

I went to Keith's last night and two girls came out and sang together. They sang that piece you gave us in school—about Wings of Song—by Mendelssohn, I guess. It made me think of school, and I've decided that the things which you didn't care much about are the things you care most about. I wanted to tell you. So I am writing you this letter.

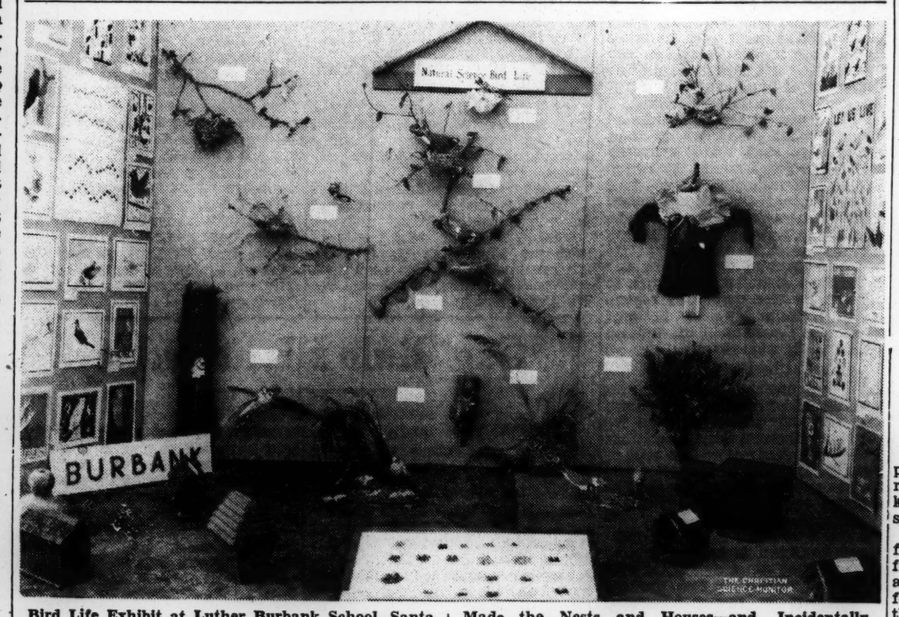
Respectfully yours,
Jack.

Inez Field Damon

Personification of Fairness

To succeed, a teacher must be the personification of fairness which is recognizable by all students and acknowledged as the basis of relationships.

Her fairness is her passport to influence students not from fear but from trust. It is the measure of her ability to guide. Because of that feeling of the high sense of justice, the student becomes more firmly united with his own good deeds and more lost when he has transgressed and fallen from his highest ability.—Jessie Gray in The Brooklyn Teacher.



Bird Life Exhibit at Luther Burbank School, Santa Rosa, Calif. The Children Modeled the Birds and Made the Nests and Houses—and, Incidentally, Awoke to Appreciation of the Bird Life About Them

Pupils Study Birds by Modeling Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

The children of Luther Burbank elementary school in Santa Rosa spent the spring and early summer of last year in a most interesting study of California birds. This study was taken up in the school in order that the children might gain a better understanding of bird habits, and a deeper sympathy with their problems; also to awaken these boys and girls to a more constructive interest in birds in general.

Indulgent parents in the district had provided many of the boys with guns. Armed with these firearms the boys had roamed the lanes and fields around Santa Rosa, shooting at song birds, often wounding and killing them.

When the study of birds was first introduced, the boys were eager to bring to school collections of birds' eggs, birds' nests, and even, in one instance, birds' skins. It was explained to them that such collections would cause cruel and needless destruction. Under the leadership of the fifth grade teacher, the children devised a way of making bird models, which proved to be a much better way of becoming acquainted with bird life than by killing and robbing the objects of their study.

The models were made in this fashion: the foundation of the bird was cotton, around which were wrapped strips of paper towels dipped in paste. When enough of this paste and paper wrapping had been put on, the model could be shaped by the hands. When the bird model was dry it was painted with poster paint, the colors of the real bird being copied as nearly as possible. The legs, claws, wings and tails had a foundation of fine wire. The Humming Bird's bill was a toothpick; the bills of the other birds were made of heavy paper.

Another group of children constructed nests of materials similar to those used by the birds. Eggs were made of modeling clay, and colored with poster paint.

The results of this study have been most satisfactory. The boys now have another viewpoint about birds, and the whole school has advanced greatly in the understanding of nature.

M. G.

Dealing First With Truancy

Often Keeps a Child From More Serious Offenses

Youth and Juvenile Court—3

By Stanley W. Sutton
Commissioner of the Superior Court, Juvenile Department
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Let us consider at this time a typical session of the Juvenile Court with reference to the types of cases.

Over half of the young people come from broken homes—homes broken for the most part by divorce and disharmony. Divorce in most instances fails to settle the problem, as the offspring remain to be passed about among relatives, placed in boarding schools, or assigned to live at stated times with either parent, and, in too many instances, the child indulges in the well known art of playing one parent against the other and disregarding principles of discipline and decorum, which may account for his or her presence now in court.

Inharmonious family groups are likely to engender socially maladjusted children. A father, mother, and son sat before me, the boy charged with felonious conduct, and during the course of the hearing the father, in a voice which indicated satisfaction, volunteered the remark: "Yes, Commissioner Sutton, I haven't spoken to this young rascal for two years." Yet they lived under the same roof, ate at the same table, and left each morning for school or work by the same door. It was difficult for me to keep within judicial bounds in responding to this much-to-be-pitied father, and I entertained a vehement desire for some means of placing him under discipline.

To Make Parents Provide for Child

The alacrity with which either parent may desert the family roof and journey into another jurisdiction, thereby throwing off the mantle of responsibility for the care and provision of their children is a situation that seems to be on the increase and certainly needs effective solution. Occasionally the other spouse may provide, but too generally the responsibility is thrown directly into the lap of the taxpayer. If a designing person passes a forged check on the Atlantic coast he can be pursued to the Pacific or the Gulf if necessary, to bring him to task. The machinery for returning a parent to support his own progeny is not so perfected. I advocate the measure and look forward to the day when uniform interstate laws shall be passed whereby responsibility-shirking parents or those legally liable for the care of growing children will be sought out wherever they may sojourn, and required to render support to their families or work to the best of their capacity to do so.

The child of the broken home is deserving of a fair chance and opportunity in life. This lack of full parental attention frequently accompanied by lack of money in the home, may open the door to delinquency, maladjustment, and need. The reader will agree that some agency should step in and guide, protect, supervise, and educate that child until he or she reaches the age of accountability and can be placed in a position to obtain the necessary working tools with which to construct a life. Many a former youngster now grown or approaching maturity looks back upon the Juvenile Court as the guiding hand which led him through such a perilous and strategic period of his early career.

Imagine, if you will, a father and mother having a little one in their charge, yet so lacking in fundamental decency and moral responsibility as to partially or wholly reject him. The unwanted child, upon becoming a social problem, needs intelligent care, understanding, and attention.

An Unwanted Child

Early in my social investigating experience such a case was submitted to me for consideration. The parents deserted him in babyhood, after realization of a physical affliction which made him non-placeable by the children's home-finding society for prospective adoption. The personality traits were not pleasing, nor would you be thrilled to have him about, or sit opposite you at the breakfast table every morning.

As is characteristic of this type of debility, he suffered spells of deep despair and melancholy. On one occasion I was called to bring him back from a San Bernardino mountain resort where he had sought to hide away and thence made a futile attempt to end all by destroying himself. Only continuous patience with repeated changes in environmental placements, and constant treatment to overcome his feeling of rejection, finally brought him to the age of understanding himself. Preparation for the future now challenged him, and with renewed application to school work there was revealed an unusual perception of mathematics. A column of figures he would scan and give the sum with amazing accuracy and quickness. With the aid of interested people, a course in business college was given, and later further effort was rewarded which qualified him as a certified public accountant. Some months ago he called at chambers in my absence, leaving word with the clerk that he must hurry as he had an important engagement at the Federal Building concerning his income tax.

Problem Of Truancy

There are varying opinions to be expressed concerning compulsory school attendance. Whatever merits or demerits you may ascribe to it, the game of "hookey" or more formally truancy, still doth prevail. This jurisdiction is most signally outstanding in the child welfare organizations of the public schools. Attendance reaches a very high average, truancy is reduced to a reasonable low, and the Juvenile Court is looked to for aid only in particularly obdurate cases. If a boy repeatedly and arrogantly fails to conform with the school attendance law, all other methods of persuasion having been exhausted, a petition is then filed which brings him, with his parents, to answer in the Juvenile Court.

Generally a few quiet words on the value and convenience of attending regular school will cause the truant to choose to return thereto in lieu of accepting 24-hour school which may be offered through the facilities of the court. Occasionally an extreme offender, if over 16 years, is given an opportunity for thought and reflection while in the custody of the Sheriff. The lesson is generally effective.

A Serious Warning

Comparatively rarely are the causes pure truancy. Most juvenile crimes are committed by those who have first been truants. Hence truancy is a forerunner or danger of impending delinquency and law violation.

Too much care cannot be exercised by school departments and social agencies to steady and adjust the truant before he ripens into an actual delinquent. If all truants could be salvaged by a school program of either academic application or occupational therapy or a combination of the two, I am convinced that many who now fall by the wayside and land in jails or reform schools would be retrieved to society.

This series on Youth and the Juvenile Court contains six articles. They are running on consecutive Tuesdays

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League Justified on Worth Of Benefits to Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League of Nations has more than justified its existence by the one function it has assumed—among many—of managing the complicated and difficult problem of political refugees, in the opinion of Michael Hansson, the Norwegian statesman who succeeded Dr. Fridtjof Nansen as President of the International Office for Refugees founded by the League in 1921.

The League Council's decision to carry on this work after the termination of the two League organizations founded for this purpose at the end of this year, has been welcomed by Mr. Hansson with profound relief. Asked for a statement regarding the new arrangement accepted by the Council in May, Mr. Hansson declared:

"I cannot express too strongly my satisfaction that the League will now, in all probability, continue its work for refugees after the end of this year. I am profoundly convinced that without the authority of the League it would have been useless to try to continue this work."

The Council accepted the report of a committee which recommended fusion of the League's two refugee organizations, the Nansen Office and the High Commissioner's Office for Refugees Coming from Germany (and Austria). Both organizations would have been closed in December next if the Council had not acted in May.

Assembly's Action Needed

The Assembly next September must approve the Council's decision before it becomes finally effective, but such approval is now taken for granted. Mr. Hansson pointed out that the project now accepted by the Council conforms, in general, to that submitted by the Norwegian Government last September. Divergences of opinion in the Assembly prevented its adoption then.

According to this plan, whose details have not yet been worked out, the two League offices will be united under a single High Commissioner, and will carry on all the functions hitherto divided among two offices. In effect, the new office will act as a substitute for government for the millions of political refugees from many countries who literally have no countries of their own. That has been the function of the Nansen Office.

Soviet Russia's admission to the League in 1934 was the beginning of the end for the Nansen Office. The Soviet Government refused to support the office because its employees included Russian emigres who were considered enemies of the Soviet State, and because the Office helped Russian refugees. Because of the Soviet Government's objections, a separate office was therefore set up to care for refugees from Germany and later from Austria.

A compromise has now been reached with the Soviets. The new refugee organization undertakes to engage no Russian employees except those nominated by the Soviet Government, and will rigidly debar political influence from its work.

Many Are Not Jews

The international conference convoked by the United States Government to meet at Evian, France, on July 6 to consider help to refugees from Germany and Austria, will not duplicate the work of League organizations. The conference, it is understood here, is chiefly concerned with ways and means for arranging mass emigration, particularly from Austria. League organizations deal with refugees only after they have left their countries.

According to unofficial reports, about 500,000 men and women have begged for assistance in leaving Germany and Austria. The majority of these are of Jewish race, although thousands are non-Jews who face an apparently endless period of persecution for political opinions or sympathies.

The difficulties facing this conference are formidable. What countries will welcome such refugees? How will funds be provided to transport and settle them? Will the German authorities permit their withdrawal? Can half a million new refugees be moved without disturbing other emigrants who have not yet been satisfactorily settled?

If the Evian conference succeeds in arranging further emigration, it will add to the duties of the League refugee organizations, for which the need will become greater than ever. For the League, as Mr. Hansson has pointed out, seems to be the only possible agency for acting as a substitute for government for refugees. The prospect of additional waves of refugees, from Spain and China and other countries with new intolerant regimes, makes more imperative continuance of the League's organization.

This work, as much as any other, seems to demonstrate the urgent necessity for some such international agency as the League of Nations during a period of stress and change such as that through which the world is now passing.

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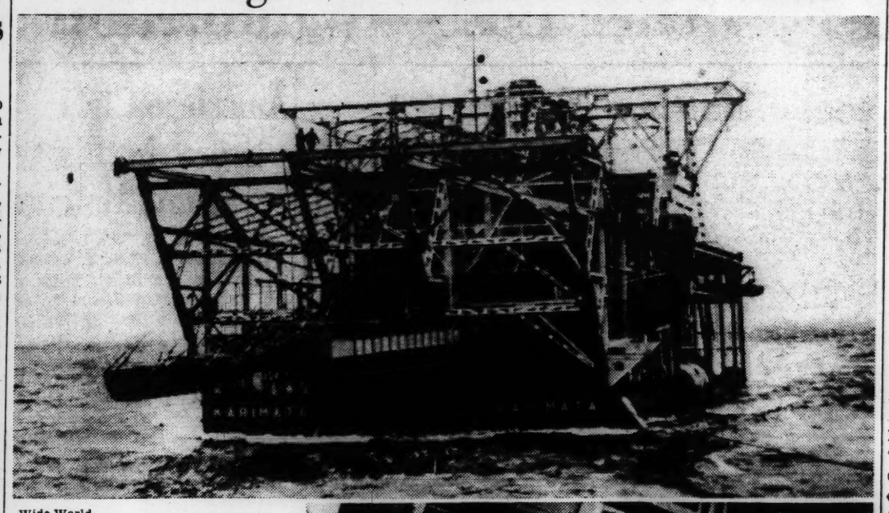
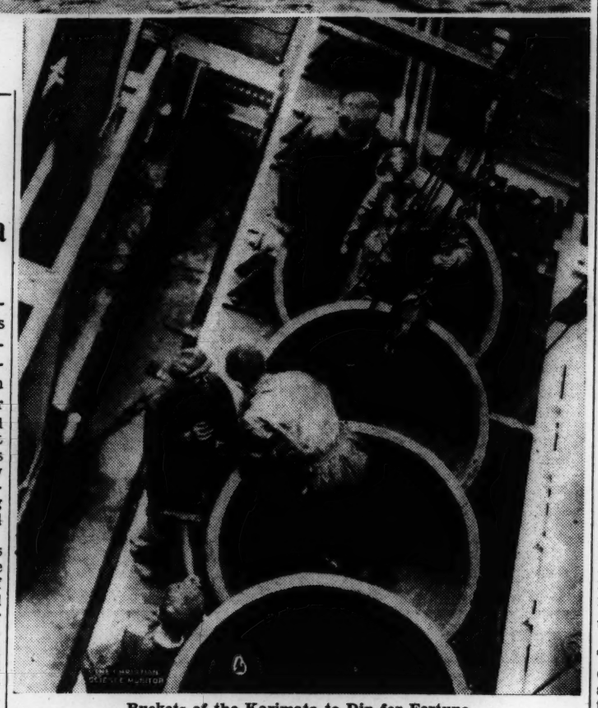
Tin-Dredger on Treasure Hunt for Gold



Wide World

Karimata Seeks Frigate
Netherlands Mining Company's Ship Searches for Bullion Lost in 1799



Buckets of the Karimata to Dip for Fortune
The Dredger Has Been Licensed by Lloyds for Salvage Operations at the Entrance to the Zuyder Zee

Cardenas Speech Cites Unity Of Mexico and Cuba

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—While over 15,000 persons gathered in Havana's "Polar Stadium" celebrating "Mexican Day" President Cardenas addressed the Mexican and Cuban nations from the stage of a theater in the port of Tampico. He expressed his appreciation of the interest of the sister country in Mexico's efforts to defend its 'right' to enjoy natural riches and wipe out miserable living conditions of working classes caused by hitherto unlimited privileges to foreign companies.

"The heroic affinity of our fights for independence, "continued the President, "our common sources of culture, our analogous societies, and the same desire for progress in our countries, together with our unending gratitude for Cuba who shared with us anxious hours of national tragedy, and the spontaneous sympathy shown for our cause of the redemption of the Mexican proletariat, reaffirm the adhesion of the Mexican people to those of Cuba."

Pointing out that political and spiritual autonomy of the Spanish-American countries could only be maintained by a solidarity among its countries President Cardenas remarked that Mexicans had always viewed their revolution as being not purely local but "for humanity." Each nation, he said, has its own needs and may seek different roads toward their satisfaction, but the "love of justice which unites us and which we must defend together makes us a unified whole fighting against economic imperialism."

Coming, as it did, upon the heels of severe internal struggles in Mexico, this speech has been interpreted by many observers as being a still further development of Mexico's policies of veering farther and farther away from American and British domination.

Treasure in Sunken Frigate Sought Off Netherlands Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TERSCHELLING, Netherlands — Working in shifts, 50 men have started on one of the most dramatic searches for buried treasure ever made.

Off the Netherlands' coast there rides the word's greatest dredger, Karimata, its great scoops working round and round continuously in an effort to dig from the shifting sands of the sea bottom the wreck of the frigate Lutine.

Inside that wreck lies an unknown quantity of treasure. The Lutine was carrying bullion to England from Hamburg when, on Oct. 9, 1799, it was wrecked in a gale at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. The cargo of bullion, insured at Lloyd's of London for 900,000 pounds sterling, would now be worth $4,500,000.

But the Lutine is also said to have been carrying huge sums for the payment of troops engaged in the Napoleonic Wars and the total of treasure, in gold and coins, now lying at the sea bottom is even estimated by some as between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000.

The mystery concerning the actual amount of treasure in the Lutine is caused by the fact that there is no first-hand information about the ship. All official documents relating to it were destroyed in a fire at the London stock exchange.

Two previous attempts, to recover the treasure in 1801 and 1857, brought forth a total of $600,000 worth of gold and silver. Neither search was completed, however, since the strong winds and waves made continuous work impossible and the sands silted up once more over the wreck to make further salvage both too difficult and too expensive.

The Karimata is a dredger belonging to a Netherlands tin company. When it was completed recently the owners, the Billiton Tin Dredging Company, conceived the idea of using it in an attempt to bring up the Lutine's treasure, before departure to the Indies.

The dredger is 250 feet long and 80 feet wide. It can dredge to a depth of 100 feet. The depth where the Lutine lies is 60 feet, but the wreck may be another 40 feet beneath the sands.

Lloyd's are to receive somewhat less than 40 per cent of the proceeds of the search.

In 1823 William I of Holland ordered that any gold recovered should belong to his kingdom. At the same time, as an act of friendship, he offered part to King George IV of England. King George accepted the offer and transferred the gift to Lloyd's, who were to distribute it among the losing insurers.

New York Relief Load to Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—New York City's relief load for the fiscal year beginning July 1 will be at least $137,228,000, an increase of $17,634,028 over figures for the current fiscal year, in the estimate of William Hodson, Fusion Commissioner of Welfare. Mr. Hodson made this forecast yesterday at a hearing before the Finance Committee of the City Council wherein is raging at the moment a movement to investigate relief administration here for waste.

Holding strictly to the factual matter in the tables and charts with which he came equipped, Mr. Hodson fired statistics at every embarrassing question put to him by the political bloc which has launched the investigation.

The Commissioner's review began with expenditures for the year ending June 30 which totaled $119,594,072, a six-year high.

"In my judgment," he continued, "it will be necessary to provide food, shelter, clothing, and the necessities of life to at least 207,500 families during the ensuing fiscal year. This means 622,500 persons of whom 264,500 are children and 358,000 adults. . . .

"The City will also have to contribute substantial sums for WPA materials in order to keep the 160,000 workers at work on these projects. These would all be on the relief rolls if it were not for their WPA jobs and wages.

"Based upon the existing family allowances which are provided to the needy by the Department of Welfare and including the contributions to WPA, I estimate that we will spend out of City and State funds, not less than a total of $137,228,000 in the fiscal year 1938. . . .

"Out of this total annual expenditure, the City's share to be met out of emergency taxes will be $86,579,200."

Mr. Hodson said his estimates made no allowance for increases in relief family budgets such as have been recommended by various groups who have surveyed this field in New York City. The increased costs, he continued, were largely due to the unexpected rise in the number of families needing care, with the week of May 20 alone recording 3,265 new families, or about one-half the number who applied. Of the 4,380 dropped that week, 2,694 went to WPA. The Works Progress Administration quota now is filled, Mr. Hodson emphasized, so that any transfers from home to work relief must henceforth be limited to replacements, which average 800 workers a week.

Administration costs for the coming year, by the Hodson estimate, will approximate 13.53 per cent as against 14.68 per cent for the ending fiscal year.

Mr. Hodson pressed for speedy adoption of the Mayor's emergency relief tax program.

India's Drys Use Women Police

AHMEDABAD, India (AP)—Women police are being engaged to aid in enforcement of the new prohibition orders in several of the British Provinces of India.

The dry campaign is sponsored by Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's reformer, who has set the goal of total prohibition in the country within three years.

The new police positions are open to women of all classes, including the so-called untouchables.

Dry regimes have been instituted by the new Indian Nationalist Governments in several Provinces and the movement is scheduled to be extended to others.

The Government of the Bombay district has established a regular prohibition department which will direct the work of making the Province dry.

Many persons believe Mr. Gandhi's goal of a dry nation within three years is impossible because of the loss in revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

The reformer, himself a teetotaler, contends the loss may be made up in other ways and says the people in the Provinces where prohibition has been introduced already have benefited enormously.

He says they are spending the money which formerly went for liquor on clothing, the education of their children, and better housing.

Buttermilk stands and soft drink counters are being established throughout the Provinces.

Lectures illustrated with lantern slides are being given to the public on the evils of drink and the country is being placarded with anti-alcohol posters.

Mr. Gandhi has announced that the Nationalist Provincial Governments would allow "foreign liquor in prescribed quantity to be imported into Indian for the use of Europeans who cannot, or will not, do without their drink."

Xochimilco Planned As Mexican Venice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Special Government aid is being given to make Xochimilco, "town of the floating gardens" the rival of the Italian canals which attract thousands of tourists each year. Not only will the canals of Xochimilco be beautified and repaired, but the town itself will be renovated in its old colonial style so as to offer further enticements for the tourist trade.

On the canals themselves, the tourist will find floating vendors of delicacies so that a picnic may be enjoyed without leaving the gondola during an entire day. Floating barges of flowers, of which Mexico has a great abundance, will offer the tourist an enticing and picturesque display at Government-regulated prices to prevent speculation at the tourist's expense.

But not only will the tourists benefit by the Government program. The inhabitants of the little town will also be aided by the rigid inspection which the Government authorities are planning. Restaurants, food, and water supply, drainage, garbage and many other factors will be inspected and corrected by the most modern methods so that, as one official put it, Xochimilco will leave nothing to be desired in living up to its title of "Venice of Mexico."

Cost of Living

The cost of living in Great Britain on April 1, 1938 was approximately 54 per cent above the level of July, 1914, states the "Ministry of Labor Gazette."

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Brewster Backs Townsend Plan For Objectives

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP)—Speakers endorsed the Townsend old-age pension plan at the third Townsend National Convention as a means of recovery, security, budget-balancing and preserving the "American way."

Among the speakers were Representative and former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine and Dr. Walter B. Pitkin of New York University, author of "Life Begins at Forty, and "A Short Introduction to the History of Human Stupidity."

Representative Brewster, Republican, said the Townsend plan could "measurably advance" the objectives of "a balanced budget, fiscal sanity, equitable taxation, proper care for those in need, and an opportunity for the young." He blamed Democratic members of Congress for sidetracking the general welfare bill, which embodies the Townsend program.

The thousands of elderly delegates, representing nearly every state in the Union, broke into demonstrations at appearances of and references to Dr. F. E. Townsend, author of the pension plan.

The convention was told today that population studies indicate a greatly increased proportion of elderly persons in the next several decades—an increase that may stimulate further efforts toward publicly-supported old age security.

In his long-range analysis, Dr. Warren S. Thompson, population expert of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, took 65 as retirement age.

On the basis of decreasing births, the 65 and over group by 1980 will number more than four times the 1930 census figure, Dr. Thompson told the convention. The 1930 retirement eligibility group, he said, numbered 6.6 millions, constituting 5.4 per cent, or one-nineteenth of the population, while the 1980 group will total 22.1 millions, or one-seventh of the expected population then.

"It is not surprising," said Dr. Thompson, "that there is a growing demand that adequate care of the aged be recognized as a public function. Nor can there be any doubt that the insistence of this demand will become greater as the proportion of the population 65 and over grows."

He also said the proportion of the population under 15 would decline from 36.8 millions or 29.8 per cent in 1930 to 29.9 millions or 19.4 in 1980. A middle result would be an increasing proportion of persons from 45 to 65 years of age, involving new problems of placing this age range in jobs. He called this "a matter deserving of much attention."

He predicted the 1940 census would show a population of about 132,000,000, the 1960 census an increase of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000, and 1980 a practically stationary figure of 150,000,000 to 155,000,000.

"Thereafter it will begin to decline," he estimated.

But No Wooden-Walk Repairs!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—From now on it will be within the law for Chicagoans to let their cabbage plants go uncovered all winter. They can drive their milking herds over the Michigan Avenue Bridge if they wish; no policeman will cry "halt." But they can't expect the City to repair wooden sidewalks in front of their houses.

Barnet Hodes, Corporation Counsel, is responsible for the changes in city ordinances. Finding some old-fashioned municipal statutes in the City's code, he thought it was time to weed them out and he persuaded the City Council to repeal them.

For example, there was the one about wooden sidewalks. The ordinance stated just when the City was required to patch them up. While it seemed reasonable to require the City to replace rotten timber, the job has been rendered a little difficult of late due to the fact that there isn't a wooden sidewalk left in Chicago, the Corporation Counsel's office explained.

Chicagoans don't raise quantities of cabbage any more, so it really isn't necessary to have an ordinance requiring growers to cover plants with a foot of earth during the autumn and winter to avoid unpleasant odors. Repeal the rule, requested Mr. Hodes.

Then there were ordinances forbidding people to drive herds of cattle over city bridges, or for parades to march in step with a band while crossing one. Mr. Hodes called the Council's attention to the fact that bridges at present are sturdy enough for any purpose. Citizens could not only drive their cattle over them, but could let their cows keep step with a band and no harm would be done. Another ordinance for the discard.

Then there was one permitting the attachment of mailboxes to lampposts. Just try and do it with the slim metal lampposts of the present, it is suggested.

"Chicago is starting its second century," said the Corporation Counsel. "We don't want a code that looks like 1890."

This traveller came to The Taft for a day,
But after a week he still wanted to stay,
"I hate to give up all this comfort," he said,
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Pacifist Bases World Peace On Access to Raw Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That pacifism is not merely a policy of inaction and refusal to fight, but a strong constructive movement, setting positive forces to work on appeasement, is the view of Mr. George Lansbury, veteran pacifist of the British Labor Party, who has been making a powerful plea for organizing appeasement upon an economic basis.

Mr. Lansbury would have Britain and France—as the powers which invited the former Belgian Premier, Paul van Zeeland, to report on the question—take the lead in giving effect to the van Zeeland recommendations.

He sees in the struggle for raw materials one of the main causes for discord in the world and would have a world conference called to propose such changes in the distribution of raw materials as would remove all justification from the war makers. He anticipates that the main changes in distribution would affect the mandates and the non-self-governing colonies.

World Fund for Relief

He would also provide for liquidation of the economic strain, caused by the universal preparations for war, by a world fund, subscribed to by all nations in proportion to the amount they are spending on armament, which would relieve the distress when the time for disarmament can be arranged.

"Is it not an amazing thing," Mr. Lansbury recently asked the British House of Commons, "that we are in trouble in Jamaica because we cannot get rid of the sugar that the laborers and others there produce, while there are myriads of people who need sugar?

"Is is not an extraordinary thing," Mr. Lansbury continued, "that in America, that great self-contained Continent, there are myriads of people unable to earn their daily bread? It is not an appalling picture which someone with a greater power of descriptive language than I have could paint, that we see in Southeastern Europe? Almost from the Baltic to the Black Sea, right across Europe, there are masses of people, suffering semi-starvation and destitution. Is it not also something to remember that the problem in Czechoslovakia, although it is largely racial, is also a problem of economic welfare? . . .

"If you go into Poland, travel where you will, you will find the people suffering terrible destitution. I have come back from talking with ordinary people, with dictators and with clergy and educated people. I have come back obsessed with the belief that there is no way out unless nations like our own, and especially our own, unselfishly take a lead in asking other great nations to join in giving assistance to uplift these people through the development of their own countries.

Nations Not Overdeveloped

"When I was in Poland discussing the conditions with some of the ministers they were saying how many of their people must be migrated. I could not help asking them, 'Is Poland overdeveloped?' Of course it is not. Is any part of Southeastern Europe overdeveloped? Of course it is not. But what is standing in the way?

"It is this horrible nightmare of war. They spend their substance on armaments, and each defends it from the same point of view. They always come back, even the military chiefs, to the one statement, that if they could only solve the economic problem and get rid of the starvation of so many of their people, neither the problem of bloody revolution by the Left nor of bloody revolution of the Right would arise. . . .

"I do not belive that anyone can disagree with me that fundamentally this is a problem of how men and women can get their living in relation to one another, and chief of all, how the world is to meet the new situation in which there is abundant power to produce and abundant demand if it could be made clamant, and yet myriads of people are starving."

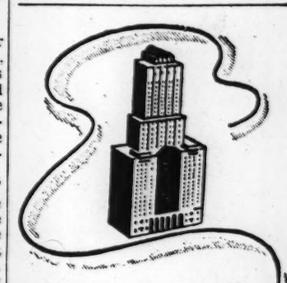
An editorial dealing with Mr. Lansbury's policy will be found on the last page.

Georgia Harvests Early Peach Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Georgia peaches are starting early this year, some 900 cars having already been shipped, according to the Marketing News Service. Only 15 cars had been shipped this time last year.

The first carloads of watermelons, another famous Georgia crop, were shipped from Books County, June 3, which was a week earlier than any previous shipment.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H-Y Series Today—Another Bee Pitcher Lost—Wimbledon

Traditional Rivals Meeting At New Haven in First Game

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Down at New Haven today the Harvard and Yale baseball nines meet in the opener of their 69th baseball series as a part of the annual Yale Commencement exercises. Commencement hardly seems to be the word since not only are the senior students ending, rather than beginning their college careers, but the baseball series also ends the diamond activities for the two this season.

The Crimson has been leading the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League throughout most of the season. Unfortunately they crumbled at a most critical time last Saturday when beaten by Dartmouth at Hanover, 6-4. That game, if won, would have given the Cambridge players a chance in the present Yale series to win the title, but now the best Harvard can do is tie with Dartmouth (by beating Yale twice).

The possibilities from the series are as follows: If Harvard wins twice it will tie with Dartmouth for first, if it wins once it will take second place and if the Eli win both a triple tie for second of Yale, Harvard and Princeton will result. In all there are three games scheduled, but only the first two count in the league race. The third is billed for New London as part of the H-Y regatta program.

Selection Arranged

Unless a surprise move is made in regard to the selection of pitchers, the Eli will decide between Monroe Jubitz, a junior, and Al Stevens, a sophomore; while Coach Fred Mitchell will send either Ed Ingalls, senior, or Tom Healey, sophomore, to the mound.

The season records of the two teams bring nothing for the public to raise an eyebrow for, nor should the backers of the two be particularly boastful. Harvard has played 25 games and won 13 whereas the Eli has played 23 games and won 11. Not too bad and not too good.

Last year Harvard went to New Haven in a similar league situation and the Yales dashed the Crimson hopes by edging out a 15-inning victory 7-6. That game saw Ted Horton of Yale and Ed Ingalls battle the whole route. Harvard took the second game at Cambridge 10-7 and Yale won the third game at New London 13-3. In the third game, Jubitz and Ingalls started but neither finished the first inning.

In that third game, Eddie Collins, Jr., son of the general manager of the Red Sox, collected five hits in six trips to the plate including a home run, and Ulysses Lupien, present Harvard captain, made two of the Crimson's six hits. This year these two have battled all season for batting honors and the Charles H. Blair trophy with Lupien forging to the front in the late stages. Lupien, according to league figures, is batting for .457 now and Collins is second with a .382 average.

Veterans Available

Harvard and Yale will start five players who were regulars last year against each other. The Harvards are Captain Lupien, Art Johns, Dave Shean, Reino Grondahl and Ingalls. The Yales are, Capt. Dick Marcus, Eddie Collins, Paul Wargo, Gregory Doonan and Jubitz.

Should the game today be postponed for any reason, the teams will return to Cambridge and play the first game of their series at Soldiers Field tomorrow, returning to New Haven Thursday for the second game. Should the games at New Haven today and here tomorrow be postponed, the teams will play the first game here Thursday and the second at New London Friday.

Harvard will return to Cambridge after the game today leaving New Haven at 6:44 p. m. or 7:40 p. m. (E. D. T.), Yale will come up tomorrow morning. The game here tomorrow will start about 3:30 in the afternoon. The Class Day exercises and confetti battle take place in the Stadium first and then the reunion of classes will march around the diamond before the game starts.

The class of 1888 this year is the 50-year class and 1913 is the 25-year class. Other classes having reunions are 1935, 1932, 1928, 1923, 1918, 1908, 1898, and 1893.

The 50-year class will lead the parade, followed by the 25-year class and these in turn followed by the classes in order of seniority.

The first Harvard-Yale baseball game was played July 25, 1868, at Worcester, Harvard winning 25-17. The teams have met annually ever since except in 1891 and 1917.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

The Chicago Cubs are riding along in third place today, but without little Augie Galan. The blue-eyed Frenchman has been out of the lineup since June 6, when he crashed into Pinky Whitney of the Phillies. With him back in there, an event which should take place at any moment, the Bruins will give the Giants another duel for the National League leadership.

When the Cubs rolled East a few days ago they were leading the league in runs scored, base hits and stolen bases. Galan, together with Stanley Hack and Carl Reynolds, had more stolen bases than the complete total of any other ball club in the circuit. Galan was up among the leaders in the runs-batted-in department, despite the fact that his hitting average was some distance behind the pace-setters.

Comeback Year

This is a comeback year for Augie. Last August, when hampered by an injury, he ran into the longest batting slump of his career, and many who followed the daily routing of the Cubs suspected that he might spend 1938 in the minors. Through one stretch he had only one hit in 40 trips to the plate, and that was a bunt.

But as Manager Charley Grimm says: "Little Augie rides again," this season. Before the club returns to Wrigley Field for another home stay, the Frenchman should be back in the outfield setting the pace.

The Cubs this morning were 2½ games behind the Giants, who retain the lead, but their path to the top was blocked by the amazing Cincinnati Reds, who have developed into a flag threat during the most recent two weeks. The Reds likewise are 2½ contests away from the leaders, but lead the Cubs by eight percentage points.

Reds Hold Edge

Bill McKechnie's Cincinnati entry holds another edge over the Bruins. They have lost three less games. With 25 defeats, as compared to 22 for the Reds, the Cubs have dropped three decisions for a deficit that never can be made up.

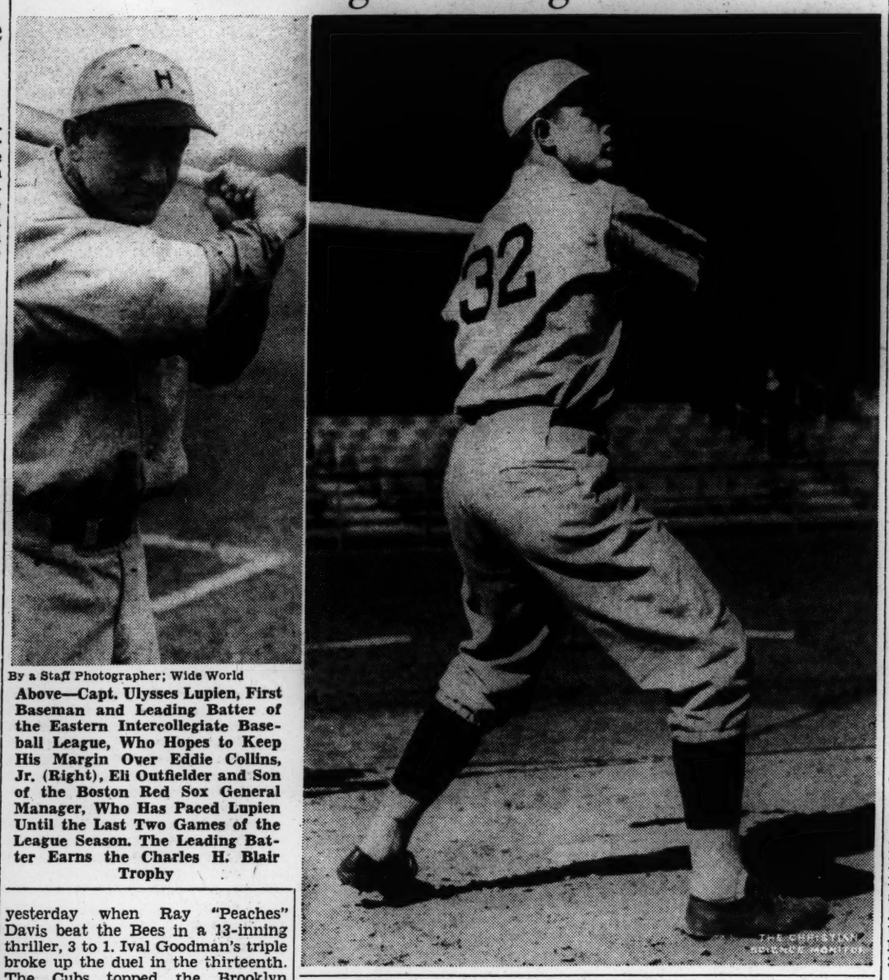
Big Bill Lee has now won eight games for the Cubs and may equal or pass his fine record of three years ago when he won 20 games and lost only six. The rangy right-hander is certain to be among the National League pitchers at the All-Star Game.

The Reds clung to second place yesterday when Ray "Peaches" Davis beat the Bees in a 13-inning thriller, 3 to 1. Ival Goodman's triple broke up the duel in the thirteenth. The Cubs topped the Brooklyn Dodgers, 5 to 1, with Bill Lee on the mound.

The Bees continue to give Lou Fette poor support. A 20-game winner in 1937, his freshman year, Lou currently is sporting a record of one victory and eight defeats. But it is not entirely his fault. When he is on the mound, either the Boston offense is silent, or the defense goes to sleep. Yesterday the Reds scored an unearned run in the first inning, a run that eventually forced the game into extra innings. Fette was removed for a pinch hitter in the ninth inning and John Lanning was the losing pitcher.

The Yankees picked up one-half game in the American League's torrid pennant race yesterday by defeating the Browns. All other clubs in the circuit were idle. The champs equalled a major league home run record when they smashed three four-baggers in one inning. Several teams previously shared the mark, including the Yanks themselves.

Seek League Batting Honors



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Above—Capt. Ulysses Lupien, First Baseman and Leading Batter of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, Who Hopes to Keep His Margin Over Eddie Collins, Jr. (Right), Eli Outfielder and Son of the Boston Red Sox General Manager, Who Has Paced Lupien Until the Last Two Games of the League Season. The Leading Batter Earns the Charles H. Blair Trophy

Around the Hub

The girls' intercollegiate tennis tournament began this morning at the Longwood Cricket Club without a defending champion. Patsy Henry, who won the title last year, has graduated. Louise Raymond, of Smith College, was seeded No. 1. A record field entered the championship play.

The Brae Burn Country Club announces a change of date for its open mixed foursome, previously scheduled for June 24. Because of the Mixed-Foursome State championship at Dedham on June 24, 25, and 26, Brae Burn has set the date for Thursday, June 23.

The International Fishermen's Races scheduled for Oct. 9 between the Gertrude L. Thebaud and Bluenose is receiving the support of many Aleppo members. Nobles who contribute $5 toward the racing fund will be entitled to a full day's sailing and fishing trip, including meals, with Noble Capt. Ben Pine, aboard the Thebaud. Reservations must be made before Thursday. They may be sent to R. W. Laird, 70 Arlington Street.

Milburn Shoffner Joins Inactive List of Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Right behind the temporary loss of Danny MacFayden, who was struck on the hand by a line drive in Sunday's game with Cincinnati, comes the news that Milburn Shoffner will not be available for about three weeks. The addition of the big left-hander to the inactive last was announced today by Secretary John Quinn of the Bees.

With Shoffner and MacFayden out, Manager Casey Stengel's starting mound corps seemingly is cut in half. It is fortunate that such first-class replacements as Johnny Lanning and Ira Hutchinson are around to take up the slack. John and Ira will step into the vacancies.

Third Regular Out

Shoffner is the third Bee regular to join the injured list this season. Al Lopez has been out of action since May 23.

MacFayden, the pitcher who was heading for a permanent shower three years ago and then made a spectacular comeback with the Bees, would have been one of the National League's hurlers in the approaching All-Star Game.

"We had him in there," said Stengel yesterday. "Too bad that line drive hit him on the hand. Danny's a game boy and I'd liked to have seen him get in that game. He'd give those American Leaguers plenty of trouble.

"You know," Casey continued, "there was no excuse for that MacFayden accident. That second game Sunday should have been called long before the rain stopped it. Why, the field was so dark out there you could barely find the outfielders. MacFayden didn't have a chance against that line drive. He couldn't see it."

About Two Weeks

According to Trainer Jimmy Neary, MacFayden will not be ready to pitch for at least two weeks, and possibly longer. It was supposed that Danny might return to the wars by the Pittsburgh series, over the week end, but Neary thinks not.

The Bees' manager had his All-Star selections in Ford Frick's office last Monday, along with those of the other National League pilots. He shares the opinion of most managers—that players should be picked on their current records, and not by what they have done in the past.

"And another thing," Stengel points out. "You hear so much about this American League power, why not throw a line-up of hitters against them at Cincinnati July 6th—fellows who are pounding the ball right now, not 'guys' who were doing it last year, or the year before. This young McCormick, Lombardi and Goodman of Cincinnati should be in there. Put Mel Ott on third base, Vaughan at shortstop, and Medwick in left field. They'd give those Americans plenty of exercise ducking line drives. That's what our side needs—more power."

In Stengel's belief, Tony Cuccinello and Ray Mueller are two Bees who should be on the National team.

Park Sold Out

Crosley Field in Cincinnati has already been sold out for the annual classic scheduled for two weeks from tomorrow. Hotel accommodations are at a premium. Baseball interest there has reached a new high, with the Reds in the thick of the National League pennant fight and the sensational achievements of Rookie Johnny Vander Meer.

"Too bad we aren't going right home," said Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds yesterday. "You'd have to fight your way into the ball park. But at that, the park has been sold out for our first home-coming appearance one week from Friday. Cincinnati has waited a long time for a contending club, and I think we have one here."

In the 1936 All-Star Game, Joe Di Maggio became the first freshman to start. This year, however, the Cincinnati club seems certain to have two first-year representatives—Vander Meer and McCormick. The latter, as well as being a constant threat at the plate, is a stylist at fielding his first base position.

The Cardinals, weakest club in the western half of the National League, opens a three-game series at the Allston Hive today. Having dropped two out of three to the fast-moving Reds, the Bees should be happy to make the acquaintance of the Birds, who are lodged in sixth place.

If the Cards can come back in the second half of the race, the battle for the pennant will be a record-breaker. The Giants, Cubs, and Reds are the leading contenders at the moment, with the Pirates and Bees not far behind. The addition of the Red Birds might create delightful confusion.

The Bees kicked away yesterday's game with Cincinnati. An error by Debs Garms in the first inning started their downfall. Lou Fette, who has had no "luck" this season, would have scored a shutout except for an unearned run in that opening frame.

Shorts . . . Bobby Reis' pinch single tied the score in the last of the ninth . . . A single by Frey, Berger's force play, Goodman's triple to deep right-center and McCormick's fly to left, accounted for the deciding Cincinnati runs in the thirteenth inning . . . It was the tenth overtime game for the Bees this season, six of which they have won.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	21	.618
Cincinnati	30	22	.577
Chicago	33	25	.569
Pittsburgh	29	23	.558
Boston	26	24	.520
St. Louis	23	29	.442
Brooklyn	23	33	.411
Philadelphia	14	35	.286

Results June 20

Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 1. (13 innings)
Only games scheduled.

American Girls Score in First Round Matches

WIMBLEDON, England, June 21 (AP)—Despite the handicap of an arm injury, Helen Jacobs former British and American title-holder, easily defeated Mary Whitmarsh of England, 6-0, 6-1, in the first round of the all-England championships today.

Miss Jacobs indicated she was recovering rapidly by the manner in which she disposed of Miss Whitmarsh.

The former champion abandoned her chopped forehand stroke to experiment with a flat drive which proved effective.

Dorothy May Bundy, young Californian who holds the Australian singles crown, won her first-round match from Miss P. N. Morrison of Great Britain, 6—2, 6—2.

Anita Lizana, the Chilean flash who holds the United States title, was eliminated by Mme. Rene Mathieu, veteran French champion, 6—4, 6—4, in the feature match of the first day.

Unable to get her hard first service under control and woefully weak with her second, Miss Lizana was outplayed all the way. It was the second year in succession that she had been eliminated from this tournament by Mme. Mathieu.

Alice Marble, another member of the American delegation, appeared to be in top form as she polished off Mary Cootes of Alexandria, Va., in a second-round match, 6—0, 6—2. The crowd frequently applauded the smashing drives of the blonde Californian.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston had no difficulty beating Miss G. Enger of Germany in a first-round match, 6—1, 6—3, but another seeded star, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, was carried to three sets before she disposed of Miss Stevenson of Australia, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 21 (AP)—Results in the All-England Tennis championships today included:

Women's Singles, First Round

Margot Lumb, England, defeated Olive Craze, South Africa, 6—0, 6—3.
Kay Stammers, England, defeated Miss Mitchell, England, 6—3, 6—2.
Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, Germany, defated Miss H. Kovac, Yugoslavia, 6—1, 6—2.
Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mary Whitmarsh, England, 6—0, 6—1.
Joan Saunders, England, defeated Pat Thomson, Great Britain, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.
Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss P. N. Morrison, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—2.
Margaret Scriven, England defeated Miss T. R. Jarvis, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—4.
Mme. J. Paksy, Hungary, defeated Jean Milne, Canada, 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round

Ruth Mary Hardwick defeated Joan Hartigan, Australia, 6—4, 6—2.
Nancy Wynne, Australia, defeated Mrs. Joan Pittman, England, 6—3, 6—0.
Mme. Rene Mathieu of France, defeated Anita Lizana, Chile, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles, First Round

Owen Anderson, Hollywood, Calif., and Lawrence Nelson, Los Angeles, defeated L. E. J. King and M. Condon, Great Britain, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.
G. P. Hughes and F. H. D. Wilde, England, defeated H. Gopfert and E. Koch, Germany, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.
Ladislaus Hecht and Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated Brown and Comery, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—4, 8—6.

Yachts Off Today On Bermuda Race

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21 (AP)—Trim and polished 44 sleek yachts slipped out to Brenton's Reef lightship today for the start of the biennial Newport-Bermuda race.

The fleet included entries from Great Britain, Germany, and Canada. It was the largest yet to compete.

In this Navy port, interest attached to Vamerie, entered by the Naval Academy with a crew of Middies to handle her. The 73-foot ketch, largest of the craft entered, was presented to the Academy last year by its former owner, Vagin Makroff.

The German entry was Hans von Lottner's 59-foot yawl Roland von Bremen. Michael H. Mason's 70-foot yawl Latifa, from Cowes, represented England, and J. S. MacKeen's 50-foot schooner Eskasoni, from Halifax, N. S., represented Canada.

First Pacific Coast entry ever to compete was William L. Stewart, Jr.'s 52½-foot schooner Santana, from Los Angeles. The Great Lakes entries were Rubaiyat, Nathaniel Rubinkam's 43-foot sloop, from Chicago, and Milton Knight's 72-foot schooner Meridian, from Toronto.

The Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga will convoy the craft South. The patrol boat Argo also came here to serve as a committee boat for officials of the Cruising Club of America, and the patrol boat Faunce was assigned to patrol the course before the start.

Navy Hopes Set Back

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—Navy, considered the East's best to win the varsity race in the Intercollegiate Regatta next Monday, received a setback yesterday when it became doubtful if George C. Bullard would be in his regular position at No. 2.

With Bill Croft accupying Bullard's place, the Navy varsity and jayvee crews went up the river for a mile and a half at a fast clip, then headed back over the smooth Hudson River.

Washington, with the ailing Don Hume at stroke despite rumors he might be removed, California and Cornell all went out for long rows.

Columbia also went for a long row, stepping up the tempo to racing beat at times. Syracuse remained ashore.

Yale Crew Paddles

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 21 (AP)—Yale's varsity crew, in the last stages of its preparation for the Harvard race Friday, paddled three miles down the Thames River late yesterday afternoon and then made the return trip at a slightly brisker pace. The junior varsity also had a six-mile row, and the freshmen a four-mile workout. The combination crew was clocked in 10:22 over a two-mile course, excellent time considering a dead tide and an opposing wind.

Harvard Tapering Off

RED TOP, Conn., June 21 (AP)—The Harvard varsity crew, continuing its policy of tapering off training in the last few days before the regatta with Yale Friday, rowed four miles last night on the Thames River, devoting much of the short session to racing starts and sprints. The junior varsity took a three-mile paddle, while the freshman and combination boats were sent through a two-mile brush. The yearling crew made up a handicap lead of one length given the comby's. The varsity took a short cruise in the afternoon on the yacht of Robert Herrick of Boston, benefactor of Harvard rowing.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	33	20	.623
New York	31	21	.596
Boston	32	22	.593
Washington	30	29	.508
Detroit	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	24	29	.453
Chicago	19	31	.380
St. Louis	17	34	.333

Result June 20

New York 8, St. Louis 4.
Only game scheduled.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Should Not Capitalize on Undergraduate Athletes

It was pleasing to see the name of Louis Zamperini in the list of contestants at the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet at Minneapolis, Minn., last Saturday. Zamperini, you will no doubt recall, is the University of Southern California athlete who was suspended from the Trojan track team about a month ago. At the time of his suspension it was announced that he was suspended for "failure to co-operate as a member of the (Southern California) squad." At the same time it was also claimed that he had demanded "exorbitant" expense money, a charge which he is quoted as denying. As no mention regarding the latter charge was made by the college authorities, either when he was suspended or when the suspension was raised, this charge evidently received no serious consideration at their hands.

U. S. C. Photo

Louis Zamperini

Failed to Appear

Let us look at the reason for Zamperini's suspension and see just why the Trojan authorities took such action. According to reports Zamperini was invited to meet Don Lash in a special race in a meet to be held under the auspices of Compton Junior College. As Zamperini is the fastest mile-runner the Pacific Coast has ever had, there was naturally a desire to see just what he could do when facing such a fast distance-runner as Lash and the event was regarded as a great drawing card. It was claimed that Zamperini had agreed to run and when he failed to appear at the starting line, he not only disappointed those who attended the meet; but laid himself open to disciplinary action on the part of the college authorities. What, if any, action there is to be taken as to the charges regarding the demanding of expense money appears to be up to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and, if he enters any of the championship events at Buffalo, N. Y., next month, it will be interesting to see what if anything is done by that organization.

College Has an Obligation

But it is not with what Zamperini may or may not have done that we are interested at the present time. While we believe that, if and when an athlete agrees to take part in a race, he should certainly do so unless absolutely unable to compete; we also believe that the college authorities should not permit their undergraduates to take part in special events during the time the college is in session. In other words, we believe that college athletes should, during their college terms, compete only in such meets as are a part of their college schedule. Permitting a star to compete in a special event is, in our opinion, nothing more or less than commercializing his athletic prowess, and we believe that such a thing is harmful to college sports. There is already commercialism enough in college athletics without going out of the way to make more. Zamperini is a fine runner and a good student and it is pleasing to know that he is back in good standing on the track team. But I believe that there is still a lesson to be learned from all this and that this time college authorities are the ones to profit by it. It is that they take a firm stand and refuse to permit any of their undergraduates to compete during the college term on any team or in any event in which the team is not competing as a whole. Also that they refuse permission to any undergraduate member of a sports team to compete in any "special" event while the college is in session. No one believes more firmly in athletics being a very valuable part of intercollegiate life than the writer; but I also believe that they should be kept in their proper place.

Massachusetts Pro Golfers Lead N. E. Qualifiers for Title Play

Members of the professional golfers' fraternity are polishing up their game these days in preparation for their big title tournament scheduled at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., July 10-16.

A field of the country's best sharpshooters will be out to take the crown away from Denny Shute of Brae Burn, who has dominated this tournament for the past two years. Shute is the fifth professional to hold this championship twice running. His name is in the record book with Jim Barnes, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, and Leo Diegel. Diegel was the last to do the trick in 1929.

New England's sectional qualifying round for the National Professional Golfers' Association championship was held at Woodland yesterday. Three of New England's leading professionals looked on from the sidelines—Shute, Tony Manero, of Salem, semifinalist at Pittsburgh last year, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden, of Winchester, runner-up to Shute. This trio, because of their showing last year, are automatically eligible.

Outstanding in yesterday's qualifying round was Johnny Thoren, of Woodland. He paced the field with rounds of 72 and 70, two strokes lower than the five who were tied for second place with card totals of 144. Thoren posted 10 birdies over the 36 holes.

The five tied for second place and the right to take a shot at Shute's title were Clyde Usina, Jr., playing pro of Unicorn; Harry Nettelbladt, of Framingham; Nick Gianferante, of Westboro; Jim Turnesa, of Louisquisset, and Ed Burke, of Wanumetonomy.

There were three more with scores of 145 who qualified. They were Guy Paulsen, of Longmeadow; John Shimkonis, of Andover, and Dave Hackney, of Vesper. This made nine players under the wire and would have called for a play-off, but Hackney withdrew, stating: "If I don't qualify with the score I made, it's okay with me."

The firing was very low in yesterday's round and many good golfers were forced to fall by the wayside. Bob Crowley, of Norfolk, and N. E. P. G. A. champion, came up with a 149. In years past he has been a consistent qualifier.

Turnesa stretched his qualifying record to three consecutive years. Besides this he also has qualified for three straight national opens.

Three newcomers made the grade yesterday including, of course, Thoren. Usina and Gianferante came to the top for the first time.

Massachusetts will have nine representatives at Shawnee-on-Delaware while Rhode Island will have two.

New England Qualifiers for P. G. A. Championship

Denny Shute, Brae Burn, automatically eligible.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, automatically eligible.

Tony Manero, Salem, automatically eligible			
John Thoren, Woodland	72	70	142
Jim Turnesa, Louisquisset	70	74	144
Clyde Usina, Jr., Unicorn	72	72	144
Harry Nettelbladt, Framingham	74	70	144
Ed Burke, Newport, R. I.	72	72	144
Nick Gianferante, Westboro	71	73	144
John Shimkonis, Andover	75	70	145
Guy Paulsen, Longmeadow	72	73	145

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The Home Forum

The "Go-Imps"

I DON'T know why they chose this day to appear. I woke to sun, but it was a chilly brightness. As I lifted my head to look at the clock, the air from the open window slapped cold into my face. It was by no means summer vacation weather. I don't think the woodpecker, tapping persistently close by, was responsible; and, anyhow, the birds sing every early morning in the trees behind the house without rousing in me an irrelevant urge to travel. It was not the smell of cooking oatmeal from the next-door kitchen, because that, too, is a frequent accompaniment to my awakening.

A good morning it was, in a good place, home; but, in the twenty minutes left before rising-time, I was off in a jumble of hot-weather scenes. The "go-imps" pestered me, interrogated me, drew pictures. They reminded me of that happy, expectant condition of mind with which one goes to bed when his suitcase is packed and ready for an early morning start; and of the fun of rising to a pick-up breakfast and the final duties of lowering the shades, leaving a note for the milkman, depositing a half-pound of butter and a partly filled jar of cream at the neighbor's back step; of locking the door, dropping responsibility on the front porch, and departing. Questions whirred: "Where are you going this summer? When the children are at camp and their father off on the masculine jaunt of his choice, where are you going? A new place? An old place? To the mountains? Will it be that place in Maine?"

THAT PLACE IN Maine! I alighted there from the floating cloud of questions. I was back again on a wall of rock, looking down and out to water, a large circle of sea darkened at the edge by peninsula arms and islands. A gray sea, a green sea so somber it was nearly brown, a blue bright sea, a black sea with golden-green patches. In memory, the colors and shades can shift in a second. A stormy sea becomes a fair sea, a morning sea, a sea at night. The scene changes instantaneously, like the designs and colors whirled under a color microscope.

A boat silently floated by, one I remembered, a boat painted black with firm cream sails. A girl in a red dress leaned against the mast. I watched the quiet passage out of sight and then turned back to the islands far out to the front, great sprawling giants scalloping the sea and sky. The day, at my wish, became bright and clear and I could see in the distance here and there the sparkling windows of houses in Bar Harbor, studding the back drop of dark foliage.

It would be pleasant there, watching the play of sun and mist and water, or walking, with back bent low over the wet, stony shore, filling my hands and bathing-cap with pretty mysterious tiny things, found only where the ocean has washed. It would be good to lie in the sun and plunge into the icy water and be hungry afterwards, to taste salt on my lips, to talk to fishermen and farmers, to eat lobsters and blueberries.

THE OATMEAL ODOR, which now mingled with the smell of toast, may have had something to do with that thought of food, born of early morning appetite. It almost pushed me from the bed, but another imp suggested: "There's that place in New Hampshire you have heard about!"

It seems more inviting to me than any place I have ever been; because once, some years ago, hot from city sun, weighed down by summer mugginess as is an African woman with a load of firewood on her head, I heard this casual but lively conversation from four young girls back from a week end in the White Mountains:

"You should have been there!"

"Pines!"

"The house was on a level opening, not shaded much because there were gardens. Awfully pretty flowers and bushes, and at the back vegetables."

"We lay on the terrace and the sun beat on our heads and shoulders."

"We went on a walk and climbed and climbed behind the house. We were simply roasted. It was hotter than it is here, and that is saying something, isn't it?"

I agreed.

"And then we came upon a marvelous pool, shaded by tall trees. There was a bank of moss and grass to dive from."

"And we dived!" they all laughed at once.

"Yes, we went swimmin'," said the girl from Virginia; and, like most of her Southern sisters, she was spectacular in simile. "And it was like jumpin' from hot soup into an ice-cream soda."

"And so beautiful," said the quiet, serious girl.

NOT MUCH OF a conversation, school-girlish, vivid, from scarlet mouths below bright eyes. At another time, it might not have led to the building of so fine a place in my imagination. From a few scattered facts left by travelers, I fashioned a paradise in New Hampshire hills and told myself that one day I would go there.

"This summer, perhaps?"

Decision was interrupted. Children's footsteps over my head, the loud shutting of a window, brought my thoughts back to my own four walls and bedroom slippers.

"There's our woodpecker!" somebody shouted.

"What time is it?" called someone else.

"Shall I wear the wool jumper dress or the new spring one?"

It was a good morning, in a good place, home. There was work to be done in it, oranges to squeeze, cereal of our own to cook. Without one backward reluctant glance, the gentle teasing of the "go-brownies" left as quickly as they had come. But they'll return some morning—soon, I dare say.

CATHARINE COFFEEN

A Garden in Chile

THE garden was in Nunoa, a suburb of Santiago. Its old, thick, high yellow walls, a little stained and chipped, were roofed with big Spanish tiles and its great iron-barred, iron-studded gateway doubtless had once guarded scenes of old-world romance. Now it offered serene and secluded peace. Striped poppies bloomed in the grass and above them grew roses, while a long white trellis of grapevines gleamed through the trees. Far away in a corner was a gardener's little cottage with a big vegetable plot in front.

There was so much to be done in the garden that "all hands and cook" had to help. Even the children pulled up grass and broke clods. So, as the spring days lengthened, rich brown finely-worked loam took the place of grass, irrigating channels were dug, trees were lime-washed and sprayed.

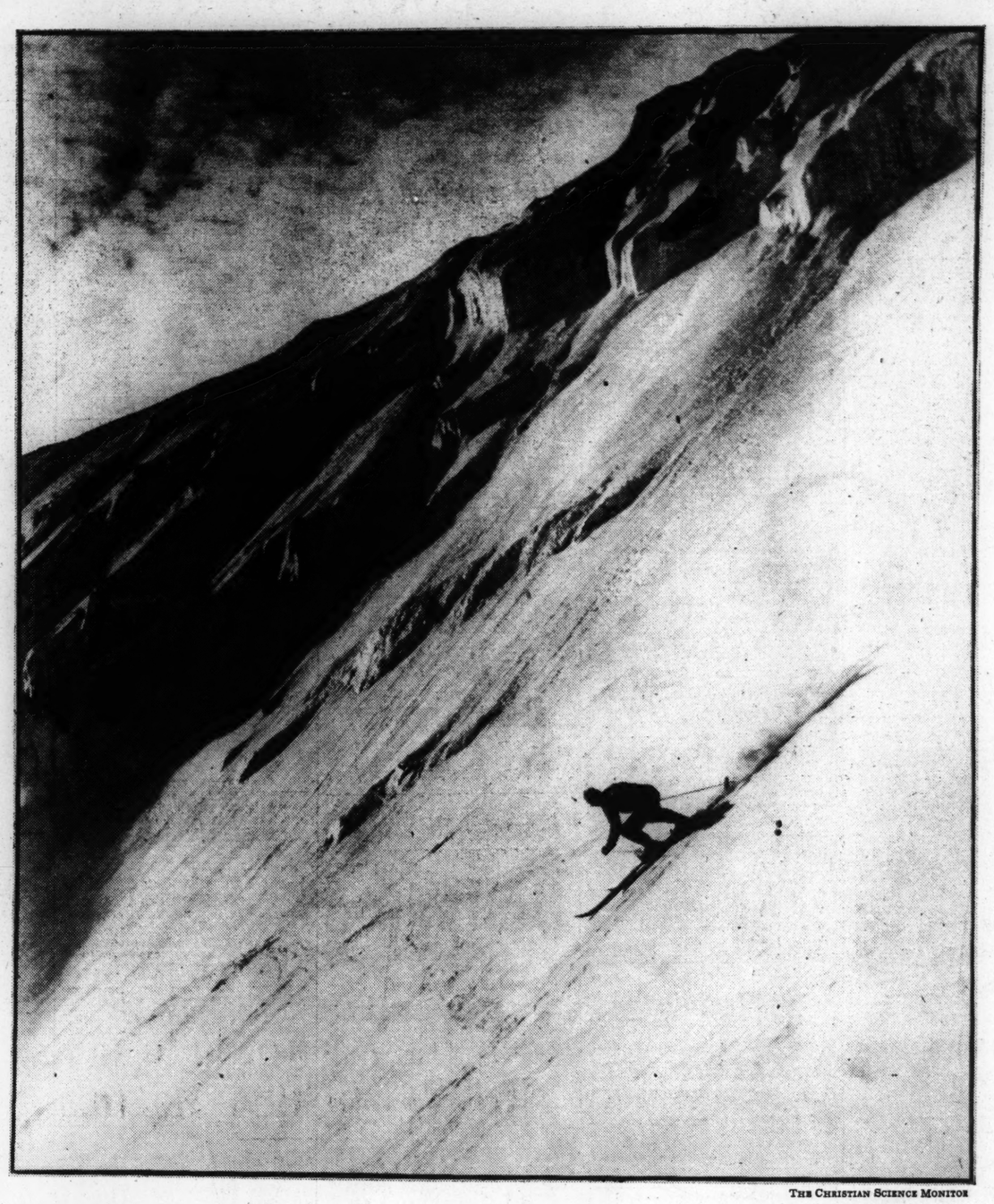
TO ONE LITTLE boy, the greatest delight was the irrigating. Down one side of the *quinta* ran a small concrete canal. On certain days, it was filled with rushing yellow water from the river Mapocho, which flows through Santiago. At first the boy watched operations with an interest so absorbed that he forgot everything else. Then, having possessed himself of a spade suited to his size, he offered to help.

For some time his "help" consisted of paddling and splashing or sailing paper boats and empty orange skins down the gardener's miniature rapids. But, tiring of these diversions, he was soon gravely intent on the real work in hand. The big brown-faced gardener, patiently guiding the water to where it was needed, good-naturedly directed his small golden-haired assistant who, at a word from the other, stopped a flood here or patted and stroked the warm earth there for the water to cover it evenly. Sometimes the two would stop to watch the miracle of water moving uphill as it seemed to the top of the porous thirsty little slopes.

THROUGH THE LONG halcyon days of early summer, the business of the garden continued. Then came the fruit season. The quantity of fruit that one family can eat when it ripens at their door is unbelievable. Yet the women of the household were kept busy preserving, until the storerooms would hold no more.

With autumn came the tang of smouldering leaves, the binding and hilling of celery, and much other quiet work among the vegetables. Trees had to be pruned and deep digging undertaken over the whole *quinta*. These tasks could not be hurried. The workers were still at it when the first heavy frost came. At last everything seemed finished, and nature was left to her own unseen activities in the frost-bound earth and the laborers could rest for a little.

ST.J. W.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SKIER: *A Photograph by Russell L. Herbicek, recently shown in Rockefeller Center, New York*

Whittier's "Snowbound" House

THERE are few journeyings in all New England that will bring one more deep and quiet pleasure than a day spent in meditative pilgrimage through what is fondly called the Whittier Land. For it is not only the abstract beauty of meadow, sky, and upland that is commemorated in the words which have made their writer dear to many hearts, but the fact that his picturing was so accurate that even the stranger recognizes today, and sees with a thrill of familiarity, the "gap in the old wall," "the stepping stones in the shallow brook"—"the hills of gold and silver rimming round the little town."

No detail was too insignificant, no trifle too homely, to be caught in the photographic mirror of a mind which was in complete harmony with its environment. . . .

The New England farmhouse has become a phrase in our vocabularies connoting the simplicity that is comely and the plainness that is refreshing. The square house in which Whittier was born in 1807 was built by his great-grandfather in 1688, and with the lilacs blooming by the front door, the white well-sweep near, the old-fashioned garden, the wall of native stone, and the screen of maple, walnut, pine, and ash trees, it is as delightfully and wholesomely typical as the imagination could desire. The barn is across the street, longer than it was in the poet's day, but the same distance from the house that it was when the boys tunnelled their way to it through the snow drifts.

"Our buskins on our feet we drew;
With mittened hands and caps drawn low,
To guard our necks and ears from snow,
We cut the solid whiteness through.
And where the drift was deepest, made
A tunnel, walled and overlaid
With dazzling crystal." . . .

One enters the house by a side door, through a small entry into a long old-fashioned kitchen, low-ceilinged, rough-beamed, a braided mat on the wide-boarded floor before the huge fireplace; straight-backed chairs beside the well-scrubbed table, a spinning-wheel and an ancient desk—one which belonged to Whittier's great-grandfather and upon which he scribbled his first childish verses—in a corner by a square-paned window. This is the room made memorable by "Snowbound." . . .

There is something inexplicably touching in the scrupulous exactness with which this room has been preserved, and it has produced a hushed air of expectation, as if the man who lived there for twenty-nine years might be coming in any moment, and would hang up his coat on a nail by the entry door, pull out one of the wooden-bottomed chairs toward the fireplace, and change his boots, country fashion. There even stand a pair of his shoes on the hearth, unfashionable, solidly made, typical of the place and of the rustic boy who wore them.—From "The Romantic Shore," by AGNES EDWARDS. (Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press.)

Merry-Go-Round

(At Agassiz Village)

SLOWLY swing. The children climb
Onto the horses, into the chariots.
Something breaks through the thin, cold rime
Of earth cloud. Something snaps in the thickness
That separates us from our dreams.
The top has begun to spin. The ponies
Arch their necks, their feet rise upward.
Clinging to the rod we go,
Lost in a swift, delicious whirling.
Now the long, blue lake is curling
Round us. This is the gay, the faerie.
Bright are the eyes, and the lips are parted.
Only the dreary, stony-hearted
Could resist the tinkling music,
Music of childhood, music of faerie.
Here is the right place, here in the wildwood,
For the merry-go-round of childhood.
Bring the lambs too early burdened.
Cleanse their memory of sinning,
Pure as in their first beginning.
Leave the sheep, and let him crop.
Let the round-about never stop.
And ever after the leaping horses
Of wood and steel have run their courses,
Let the melody light and airy,
All the nonsense that is faerie,
Dwell in my heart as the years stalk past.
This is real. This will last.

PEARL STRACHAN

That Mimic—the Lyre-Bird

IT WAS largely on account of the lyre-birds that we were visiting the Lamington Park. (Both my companions were keen ornithologists.) Remembering my success with the bower-bird at Meteor, I had brought my movie camera, picturing in my mind some clearing in the jungle, lit by a kindly beam of sunlight, with a lyre-bird dancing and displaying himself quite unworried by the whir of my machine. Little did I know Menura Alberti. During our whole stay on the plateau, ranging through the scrubs every day, we caught sight of only one lyre-bird. We were riding along one of the jungle trails when a reddish bird about the size and build of a small pheasant, and trailing an untidy assemblage of long feathers behind it, flew up suddenly from the ground beside us. It rested for a brief second on a branch above our heads, and then dived swiftly into a patch of deep shadow. In the case of this, the northern species, the name lyre-bird is not particularly applicable, because the two long tail feathers do not form a lyre.

Although we saw only this one, the Park teemed with the creatures. Rarely were we out of sound of their voices—and what voices! They say the Queensland lyre-bird is an even better mimic than its southern cousin, and that is saying a great deal. The forest seemed to be neatly divided up among the individuals, each male having a recognised beat. Walking along a scrub trail we would pass from one beat into another, each occupying about a hundred yards of frontage. The difference in the quality of the voices and the mimicking power of the individual birds was quite noticeable to anyone who listened carefully. The male carries on his perfomance in the intervals of grubbing around for food. Each seemed to have a regular sequence of calls, most of them being recognisable imitations of some familiar bird song or forest sound. When the repertory has been completed, the performer signs it with the "natural" call of his species, a penetrating and ringing but very sweet whistle. The lyre-bird's hall-mark is quite unmistakable and at once brings to mind an exuberant errand boy putting his fingers to his mouth and emitting the shrill clear whistle which only errand boys seem able to blow. It is a sound which could only come from the resonant throat of a large bird.

Having thus written "finis" to his act, the lyre-bird immediately starts an encore; and so far as I can discover, he is quite happy to repeat himself for fourteen hours out of the twenty-four.

The various imitations have to be acquired, one presumes. I once had the luck to hear an unseen performer practising the call of the stockwhip bird. Now this is such an incredible noise that even the vocal cords of a lyre-bird require some drilling to get round it. This one started off with an attempt that was definitely poor, a mere clumsy caricature of the long clear whistle and the echoing crack. (He got the whistle easily enough; it was the crack that beat him.) There followed an obviously dissatisfied silence. Then he tried again. This time it was better. Again a thoughtful silence and again a new attempt. Now he had succeeded in capturing some of the mechanical venom which marks the stockwhip's crack. He repeated his attempt some dozen times, each essay being quite noticeably more nearly perfect than the one before. At last he was satisfied. The miracle had been achieved; it would have taken an expert to spot the fake. He signified his pleasure (it was his only way of throwing his hat in the air) by letting rip the lyre-bird larrikin whistle as loudly as his well-trained lungs could blow it. It was nothing less than a wild proud paean of triumph, and I somehow felt disappointed in the absence of applause from the forest shadows. I know I instinctively raised my hands to clap.—From "Flying Fox and Drifting Sand," by FRANCIS RATCLIFFE. (New York: McBride.)

Side Door

AT THE front of our house
Is an arched white gate
With a privet hedge,
And a walk of slate.

But another path slips
Around and goes
In at the side
Where the garden grows.

You'll soon discover
What we know well,
That nobody rings
The front-door bell.

If you happen to call,
Don't leave a card,
Just come right in
Through the gay back yard!

SARA KING CARLETON

"I have found the way"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"FROM sense to Soul my pathway lies before me,
From mist and shadow into Truth's clear day;
The dawn of all things real is breaking o'er me,
My heart is singing: I have found the way."

In this verse from a lovely hymn is echoed the rejoicing of those who have found the satisfying, divine Principle which guides them through the difficulties of daily living. Thinkers have always tried to find the way to newer, better things, and throughout history the search for new ideas and more progressive ways and means has gone on continually. This has expressed itself in the search for new lands to develop, in new and simpler methods of conducting business, in inventions, and a never-ceasing inquiry into those things that might lessen the limitations of time and space.

The spiritually minded have searched throughout the ages for a better understanding of God, a more definitely demonstrable sense of Him. Christ Jesus revealed and proved the truth of real being, the nature of God and of man; and his followers practiced his teachings for several centuries. But it was not until Christian Science illumined his teachings that men in this age began to see how the way marked out by Jesus could be found and put into practice.

Mortals, darkened with superstitious beliefs, fears, and the conviction that each one is a victim of circumstances, have stumbled along blindly, trying to find a way out of what never has really existed. Jesus, the great Teacher, knew that none of the beliefs of mortal mind have one iota of Truth in them. His mission was to show all men the facts of true being, and help them to see that in their spiritual selfhood they are free and protected children of the perfect Father, who has already given them all that is good. Jesus knew, however, the frailties of mortal belief, and he undoubtedly foresaw the evils that would attempt to take from his followers their freedom. All of his lifework was the endeavor to give them the joy that he possessed, founded on an understanding of his unity with the Father.

Mortals often work in the dark, not knowing God, divine Principle, to whom they may turn for light and understanding. Only those who scientifically know God comprehend the unerring, divine Principle, which never fails, and which is present to guide them at the moment they turn to it. When one's motive is right, one is in accord with one's heavenly Father, and one experiences the protection of the law of infinite good. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 326), "Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way." She knew that we are never separated from the loving guidance of our Father.

The realization that unwavering Principle is practical, usable in our daily life, is among the loveliest things the Christian Scientist experiences. With this knowledge governing his thought he finds himself unafraid to make a move which he knows is right; and he goes forward, or progresses, in his work because he sees that he can never be without the loving assistance of that Mind which sees and knows all that really exists. In speaking of her experience Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 347): "God is responsible for the mission of those whom He has anointed. Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light."

Jesus told those who were ready to listen to him that another Comforter would appear, saying (John 16:13), "Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." A few centuries after his departure the spiritual power he revealed was lost sight of, and mortals went blindly, gropingly, through the darkness, until one came whose mental purity was such that she could discern the truth underlying the Master's teaching and give it to the world in a way that could be understood. Mrs. Eddy, through spiritual discernment, grasped the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures, and gave her discovery to the world. In speaking of some of her experiences, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 347): "I see the way now. The guardians of His presence go before me. I enter the path. It may be smooth, or it may be rugged; but it is always straight and narrow; and if it be uphill all the way, the ascent is easy and the summit can be gained."

In the seeming turmoil and confusion of the present day this concept of the Christ-way and how to find it, is of inestimable value. The fearful thoughts of war and rumors of war become less terrifying as one feels the quiet confidence in unvarying Principle fill his thought. As one realizes the stability of divine Truth and Love a wave of rejoicing rises within his heart, and he can say with conviction, "I have found the way."

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1938 ☆☆ K

Tobin Raises Hyland To Public Works Chief

In Boston Today

Hyland Named Public Works Head

George G. Hyland of 63 Oakland Street, Brighton, a Junior Engineer in the Public Works Department of Boston, was today appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to the important post of Public Works Commissioner, for the regular four-year term.

Mr. Hyland replaces Edward M. Richardson, whose term recently expired and who was appointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley to be Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board.

Mr. Hyland is a graduate of Mechanics Arts High School and has studied at Northeastern University, Franklin Union and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was first employed by the city in 1925, in the Transit Department. After a year's leave of absence in 1929 he entered the Public Works Department in 1930.

His present salary as Junior Engineer is $2,700. As Public Works Commissioner he will receive $8,000.

Phi Beta Kappa Exercises Held

With Class Day tomorrow and Graduation following on Thursday, the sole highlight at Harvard today was the annual literary exercises of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, held in Sanders Theater this morning.

Van Wyck Brooks '08, author and Pulitzer Prize winner in history last year, delivered the oration, entitled "The Younger Generation of 1870," in which he noted the similarity between the post-Civil War men of arts and those of today, and called attention to "the closing of the rift between writers and public"—a rift caused "when the writers, who had once been voices of the people, retired into ivory towers for self-protection."

The Phi Beta Kappa poem was delivered and written by David McCord '21, Boston poet.

Salisbury Cargo Salvaging Ends

Salvaging of the cargo of the British freighter City of Salisbury, wrecked on an uncharted rock at the entrance to Boston Harbor some time ago, finally ceased today. The vessel was split almost in two by the impact and the forward section broke off and slid into deeper water some days after the accident. Today only a small part of the after section remains visible. A total of 2,500 tons of the cargo has been retrieved—1,100 tons of it still dry.

Capt. Owen Morris, skipper of the ship, has been recalled to England and will sail from Boston on Saturday aboard the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia.

City Employees Voices Are Tested

To promote politer and better speaking city employees—especially those who have a great deal of telephonic contact with the public, is the purpose of a voice-testing machine which today was set up in the Municipal Survey Committee rooms in City Hall.

The apparatus is contained in a cabinet the size of an office desk. The subject to be tested picks up a telephone set, speaks into it, and his words are recorded by the apparatus. This recording may be played back immediately so that the subject may study his speech for purposes of betterment.

Department Store Signs With Union

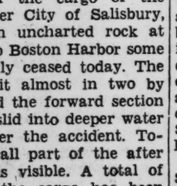
A compromise agreement for what the union terms the "first closed shop in a Boston department store," but which the management says is a "preferential shop," has ended a week-end strike at Gorin's Department Store, Union Square, Somerville.

During the week end, sales girls picketed in front of the store and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasionally overcast and not quite so warm tonight and Wednesday; gentle variable to northeasterly winds.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair in the interior, and cloudy on the coast tonight and Wednesday; cooler in the northeast portion tonight and in the east portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and probably Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight and on the coast Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming northeast; generally fair tonight and Wednesday, except cloudy along the southern New England coast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	80	Minneapolis	72	86
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	76	84
Chicago	66	72	New York	72	80
Denver	60	82	Norfolk	70	82
Helena	62	82	Philadelphia	72	82
Kansas City	74	90	St. Louis	72	86
Los Angeles	56	72	San Francisco	52	64
Miami	80	88	Washington	70	72

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 21.
B—Maximum, June 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:16 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 6:40 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Two More Woolen Plants Join C. I. O.

Workers in two more plants of the American Woolen Company have voted to designate the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. their collective bargaining agency, union officials announced today.

The new mills are the Anderson Mills at Skowhegan, Maine, and a plant at Dover, N. H. The former voted for the T. W. O. C. on June 13 and the latter on June 20. The vote in the New Hampshire mill was 159 to 81, with 246 voting out of an eligible list of 282. Two ballots were void and four were challenged.

Last September, a majority of 11,000 employees in the Wood and Ayer plants of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence, Mass., voted to be represented by the T. W. O. C.

Ship Labor Issue Found Improving

Discipline is being restored in the American Merchant Marine and sit-down strikes and other forms of interference with movements of vessels are rapidly disappearing, as a result of the Federal Maritime Commission's policy of obtaining crews through the Shipping Commissioners' offices—in the face of repeated protests from various quarters, according to Leo F. O'Brien, United States Shipping Commissioner at Boston.

The Shipping Service of the Department of Commerce is now supplying needed men to steamships owned or controlled by the Maritime Commission, from large lists of applicants for jobs at sea. Many of these applicants are not members of any union, Commissioner O'Brien stated.

Under union rules seamen can-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Betting Fails To Aid Wedding

A slightly different story on race track "investment" came out of police headquarters today.

Ralph E. Moreshead, 25, of 21 Walnut Road, West Roxbury, was arrested at the marriage license bureau in the City Hall while calling for a license applied for several days ago. He was arrested on the complaint of his father and booked at police headquarters on suspicion of forging and uttering a check for $220 to which it is alleged he signed his father's name.

Moreshead told the police that $220 "would not go far" for a man getting married these days and that he tried to "blow" the total up by betting at Suffolk Downs. He lost $180 betting, he told the police, and when arrested had only $6 in his possession.

He will be arraigned in the West Roxbury Court tomorrow morning.

Mercury Records New High for 1938

Today is the hottest day of the year.

At 1 p. m., the weatherman reported that the liquid red line had reached the 91 mark and was headed towards the 1923 all-time record of 95 degrees for the last day of Spring.

Summer officially comes in at 10:04 p. m. tonight. Slightly cooler and generally fair is the weatherman's prediction for the first day of Summer.

Legislators Seek Early Prorogation

End of Session Before Saturday Hinted in Bay State

Much Still to Do

Prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature by Saturday loomed as a possibility today as the House and Senate started their anual last-minute drive.

Republican leaders, eager to complete the season's work, said prorogation was possible by the end of this week, although many members believed it would not be accomplished before early next week.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, first announced the Saturday prorogation possibilities by pointing to the condition of the legislative work calendar.

Bond Program Big Issue

The major issue before the House and Senate at present is Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proposed $23,625,000 bond issue program for highway, institution and bridge construction. Represenative Albert F. Bigelow, (R) of Brookline, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, today said his Committee undoubtedly would not report on the program today. It is understood the Committee may favor a compromise under which a smaller program for institutions would be proposed and the highway construction items would be eliminated.

Today the House of Representatives sustained Governor Hurley's veto of a bill under which the State would have distributed $8,000,000 in gasoline tax moneys to cities and towns for local highway work. The roll call vote was 116 to 86 to override the veto, which was less than the required two-thirds.

Meanwhile, the Senate Ways and Means Committee reported out legislation under which the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund would be suspended for one year. At the same time, the Committee filed a resolve to establish a special recess commission to study unemployment compensation and the possibility of repealing the employee contribution for all time.

These proposals were made to the committee yesterday by William E. Hurley, State Treasurer. Treasurer Hurley proposed a one-year suspension as a trial period. Suspension would affect approximately 1,250,000 workers.

Work Still to Do

This proposal, of course, is one of the major items left before the legislature. Today, Representative Forest T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, declared that 18 measures remained in committee as the session opened. In addition, there were 18 bills listed on the House calendar and 21 in the Senate.

Furthermore, 11 bills were at the enactment stage in the House and six in the Senate. There were 23 bills before the Governor awaiting his signature or veto.

In the Senate there remains the proposal for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway through purchase by the Boston Metropolitan District of the more than 238,000 shares of common stock outstanding at a price of not more than $60 a share.

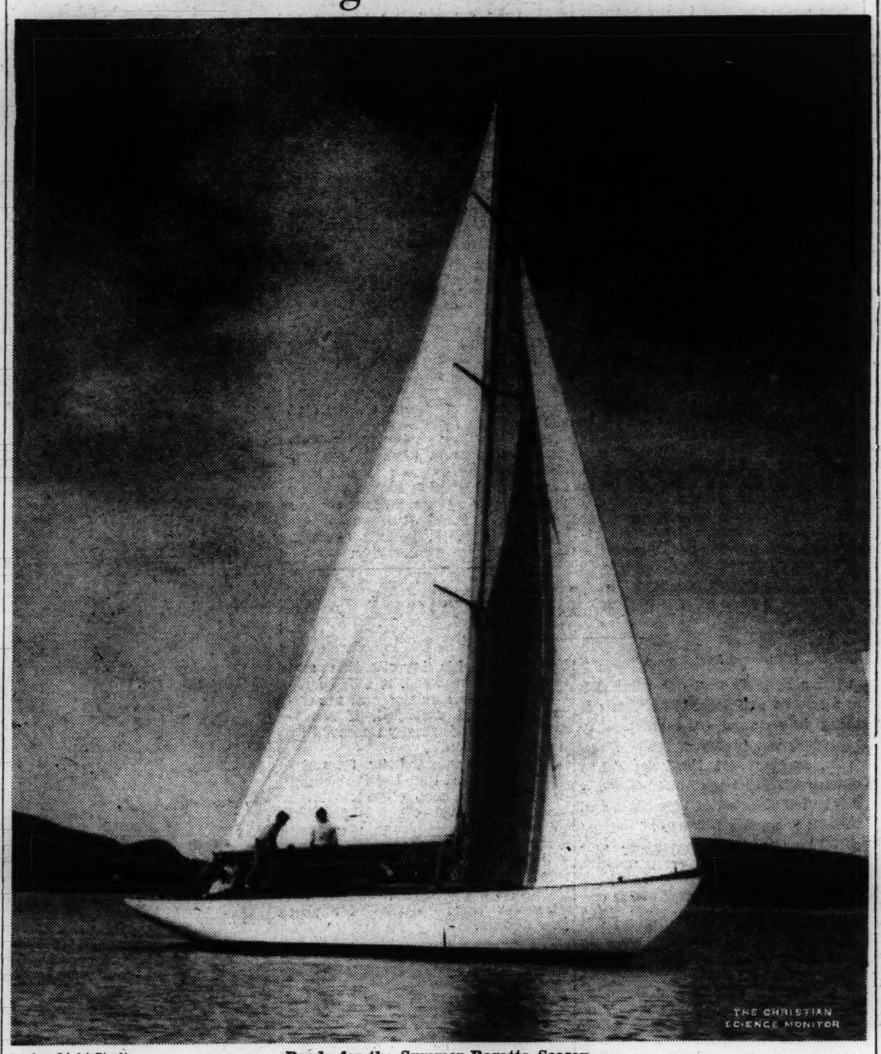
Budget Awaited

This issue may result in a prolonged debate as it did in the House where the measure was engrossed for the second time yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Legislature is awaiting the Governor's submission

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Answering the Call of the Sea



Anchor Light Studio

Ready for the Summer Regatta Season

The Circumstance, a 44½-Foot Sloop Built for Dexter Lewis of Mansfield, Mass., Was Launched at Southwest Harbor, Maine. All Along the New England Coast Yacht Enthusiasts Are Preparing Their Craft for the Summer Season

Hague Imitator In R. I. Breaks Up Red Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 21—Mayor Frank Hague, Jersey City political boss, who is using the Communist Party as the chief whipping boy of stump speakers who have no other evils to denounce, has an imitator in New England.

In this mill city of 46,000 population, a small group of Communist organizers has been assailed as a potential enemy, although it drew a crowd of only 35 persons at its first public meeting last night, and has been officially "suppressed."

"Communist meetings will not be allowed," Wilfred Rivet, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, announced this morning, after police had broken up last night's meeting and arrested three Communist officials.

"Those Communists have an awful nerve! We'll lock them up—that's the way we'll treat them! We'll break up their meetings, and then if they don't like it, they can go somewhere else."

Not So Many Reds

Whether the anti-Red policy is consciously an imitation of Mayor Hague's is not clear, since one of Mr. Rivet's colleague's on the Police Commission, Charles M. McLoughlin, insisted he "didn't know anything about Mayor Hague" and "hadn't heard about" the Jersey City drive on Communists and labor groups.

Byt Mr. Rivet himself had heard about Mr. Hague.

"I'm 100 per cent for Mayor Hague's anti-Communist activities," he declared. "Of course, we don't have the same problem here that he has—not so many Communists."

The Police Commissioner disagreed with Mayor Hague's denial of free speech to labor union officers, notably the C. I. O. "I approve of labor organizations," he stated. "These Communists,—that's what we're against!"

Especial Appeals

The meeting in Brouillard Hall, on Cumberland Street, last night was the first Communist meeting in this City to which the public has been invited, according to Mr. Rivet. It was preceded by the sending of letters, in which an especial appeal was made to Roman Catholics to attend, he declared.

"While not many people went, others would be likely to go to later meetings out of curiosity, if they weren't molested," Mr. Rivet explained. "The 35 would grow to 100. The people would go out of curiosity, and take a liking for it, and soon the Communists would have a big following.

"But this is a center where it will not be healthy for them. They won't be allowed to hold their meetings here."

The Commissioner was asked how the prohibition against public meetings fitted in with Constitutional guarantees of free speech.

"We'll take care of that!" he replied. "Free speech doesn't mean that a group can go and say they will overthrow the Government. There is a limit to what one can say everywhere."

Views Echoed

The views of Mr. Rivet were echoed by his colleague, Mr. McLoughlin, who declared, "There is no room for Communists in Woonsocket, and if there is any way we can lawfully keep them out, we will. Communists never have been given permits for meetings and never will so long as the present Commissioners are in office; and the police will do everything they can to see no meetings are held without permits."

The three who were arrested at last night's meeting were: Ann Burlak, 27, of Providence, State Secretary of the Communist Party; Joseph Carter, 24, Pawtucket, who, police say, was speaking when they closed the meeting; and Antonio Jungierb, 43, of Pawtucket.

Loopholes Searce

Police efforts to find a loophole in the law through which to prosecute the three defendants raised complicated legal issues. Arrested at first for not having a permit to hold a public meeting, the defendants maintained that all had come in response to mailed invitations and that the meeting was therefore a private on, requiring no permit.

Police then conferred with the City Solicitor, Morris E. Yaraus, and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Barrows Victor; Maine Governor Faces Brann Next

PORTLAND, Maine., June 21 (AP)—Lewis O. Barrows' claim that a "business-like Administration" entitled him to nomination for a second term was upheld overwhelmingly today by Maine's usually dominant Republicans.

Governor Barrows, endorsed by the Republican State Convention, handed a stunning defeat in yesterday's primary election to youthful, insurgent State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Winterport, and won the right to face former Gov. Louis J. Brann, (D), in the September State election. Governor Barrow's majority was more than 40,000.

Mr. Brann's desire for Party nomination to an almost unprecedented third term was undisputed.

The State's three Republican U. S. Representatives, James C. Oliver, South Portland, First district; Clyde H. Smith, Skowhegan, second, and Ralph O. Brewster, third, won renomination with ease. Mr. Brewster had no opposition.

Democrats named to oppose them were: Harold B. Emery, Limington, first district; F. Harold Dubord, Waterville, second; and Melvin P. Roberts, Fort Fairfield, third. Mr. Roberts was unopposed.

Confidence Vote

Returns from 598 precincts out of 629 in the State gave Governor Barrows 70,112; Mr. Fernald 23,528.

The Barrows margin surpassed his supporters' fondest hopes. The victor called it a "profoundly gratifying" vote of confidence.

In spite of a campaign that waxed bitter at times, yesterday's total vote was far below the 1936 primary total of 120,000 when Governor Barrows was nominated to his first term.

Fred H. Lancaster, of Auburn, Democratic State Committee Chairman, said the light Republican vote in the State was a good omen for Mr. Brann in the September election, which some political sages view as reflecting national trends.

Mr. Fernald, his party's floor leader in the State Senate, accepted his defeat with a promise to be "back again in '40."

Vermont Boys Conduct 'State' In Course About Government

This Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 21 — More than 200 boys, most of them representatives of the junior classes of Vermont secondary schools, are learning about government this week at Norwich University where the first Green Mountain Boys' State is being conducted under the auspices of the Vermont Department American Legion. As the first step in education in citizenship the assembly has been divided into six towns and three counties. Officers have been elected and there will be formed an executive department of State Government, a Legislature, court system, and the regular electoral procedure will be used to set up each. Each experiment is designed to give the boys participating practical experience in the workings of local and State Governments.

The buildings and barracks of Norwich University have been thrown open to the Boys' State and Governor Aiken heads the list of State officials who will deliver expositions on the operation of Government machinery. Besides the Governor those who are participating include Lieut-Gov. William H. Wills, Deputy Attorney General Alban Parker, Associate Justice Sherman R. Moulton, of the State Supreme Court, United States District Attorney Joseph McNamara, of Burlington, Maj. Charles N. Barber, of Northfield, Treasurer of Norwich University; Mortimer R. Proctor, of Proctor, Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

Department Commander Donald H. Norton, of Vergennes, is camp Director and he is being assisted by the Department Adjutant, Leslie E. Wilson, of Barre.

Fish Stocking Survey

Dr. R. P. Hunter, Director of the State Fish and Game Service, has announced that a party of five experts has begun a survey of Vermont fishing waters to determine the success of past stocking activities and to lay a basis for further fish propagation.

George W. Davis, biologist for the department is in charge of the party now engaged in studying northern lakes and ponds. Chemical and physical characteristics of each body of water are being determined, including depth. Seining and netting

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30
Entire House Taken by the Harvard Class of 1913

Theaters

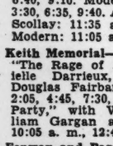
Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Kidnapped," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Warner Baxter, and Arleen Whalen. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "One Wild Night." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—



"Crime School, starring the "Dead End" kids, and featuring Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Boston—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane, 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Strand—
"Man-Proof," with Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone. Also "Love on a Budget," with The Jones Family. Tomorrow: "40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zazu Pitts. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Fay Wray and Kent Taylor.

State and Orpheum—
Luise Rainer, Melvyn Douglas and Robert Young in "The Toy Wife." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." Also "Three on a Rope." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:43, 6:41, 10:03. Also "Island in the Sky," with Michael Whalen. 2, 5:03, 8:16.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Private Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Test Pilot," featuring Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
Don Amechee, Simone Simon and Robert Young in "Josette." 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "You and Me," with Sylvia Sidney and George Raft. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:25.

Hub—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "She Married Her Boss," with Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas. 9:40, 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—
Joe Penner and Lucille Ball in "Go Chase Yourself," 2:25, 5:15, 8:05. Also "Look Out for Love," with Anna Neagle. 3:45, 6:35, 9:25.

South Station Theater—
"The Bike Parade," "Travel to China," "Bit and Bridle," "Vacation at the Dude Ranch," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray and the Yacht Club Boys. 3:05, 6:30, 10. Also "Women Are Like That," featuring Pat O'Brien and Kay Francis. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20.

Tremont—
Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall in "Hurricane." Also "The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." 2:30, 5:45, 9:10. Also "The Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Rudolph Valentino in "Son of the Sheik." Also "Roberta," featuring Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Gary Cooper in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also "Dr. Syn," featuring George Arliss. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Chinese art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Afternoon lecture on the Dutch paintings by Miss Eliott. 2.

Rotary Club—
Channing H. Cox, former governor of Massachusetts will address the club on "Tolerance."

Lions Club—
Regular meeting and luncheon. Hotel Touraine. 12 noon.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Whitcomb Ignores Plea of Tobin and Is Out for Governor

Ends the Controversy in Which Mayor Asked Him To Quit Race or Job

Dramatic Climax Reached Friday

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Richard Whitcomb's resignation as director of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee and his declaration as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor ends a controversy with his once very close friend, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin—a controversy that has distressed both men to a great degree and which reached a dramatic climax on Friday last after weeks of tension.

On that day Mayor Tobin and Mr. Whitcomb, who four months before planned a long range program to bring needed reforms to Boston, met at luncheon. It was the first time these two had had a frank talk of affairs since rumors of Mr. Whitcomb's political ambitions had crept into the newspapers. Mayor Tobin came to the point at once. He told Mr. Whitcomb that he felt the latter was making a mistake to forsake his important work with the City to seek public office. But after the erstwhile efficiency expert indicated a difference of opinion to this the Mayor warned Mr. Whitcomb that the City could not afford to let the present uncertain status of the survey committee continue. A few minutes later the Mayor bluntly told his friend to either resign from the City service or abandon his political plans.

First Serious Crisis

This is the story that can now be authoritatively told. It is the story of the first serious crisis that Mayor Tobin has experienced at City Hall. For not only has the Mayor been shaken in a personal way by the break that has occurred between himself and Mr. Whitcomb, who earlier in the winter was regarded as perhaps the Mayor's chief adviser and came to be unofficially known as "Boston's City Manager." But also the Mayor's survey committee, regarded in influential circles as the key to the Tobin reform program, has been endangered by the Whitcomb action.

It is believed, however, that the Mayor will not permit the committee to pass out of existence. According to a reliable statement in the Mayor's office today, Mr. Tobin is already seeking for a successor to Mr. Whitcomb and is certain to continue with this valuable agency. He has asked Mr. Whitcomb to make a summary of what he has done to date and of the particular activities in which he was engaged until interrupted by his abrupt change of plans.

In his stand against Mr. Whitcomb's plan to run for Governor, Mayor Tobin was not alone. As near as can be ascertained by those closest to the situation, when Mayor Tobin urged Mr. Whitcomb to give up his political aspirations he spoke not only as a friend, but for the many Tobin department heads who have enjoyed working with Mr. Whitcomb, for prominent Boston Republicans who also have urged Mr. Whitcomb not to seek public office, and for influential leaders in business, real estate and financial circles.

Regard It Unfortunate

These men were of the opinion that Mr. Whitcomb should continue to completion the job he had started at City Hall. They agree with the Mayor that someone lse will be found to take his place, they regard it as unfortunate and as somewhat a loss of valuable time to the city that Mr. Whitcomb should have accepted the position in the first instance.

On his behalf, Mr. Whitcomb has told friends that he feels he could do more for Boston as Governor, where he would be expected to exercisce control over the Legislature, than as an efficiency expert or even a City Manager under the Mayor.

The background of the whole affair is about as follows:

In 1932 Mr. Whitcomb managed the Emergency Relief Campaign for Boston and became acquainted with Mr. Tobin. They became good friends through this work and even though Mr. Whitcomb later moved to Springfield, this friendship was continued.

During the campaign last fall Mayor Tobin received frequent counsel and encouragement from Mr. Whitcomb and he was able to help Mr. Tobin in a personal way that meant much to both. After Mr. Tobin's election he went to Vermont for a few days and rested at Mr. Whitcomb's farm in Gayesville. Obviously such a friendship has made the present crisis exceedingly difficult for both Mr. Whitcomb and the Mayor.

Accepted Mayor's Call

Slightly over four months ago Mr. Whitcomb accepted the Mayor's call to come to Boston, reorganize its city departments and introduce modern business practices in City Hall. Although Mr. Whitcomb was contracted for only a year's services, the Mayor contemplated retaining him for perhaps his entire tenure of office. When the rumor was spread around that Mr. Whitcomb was a gubernatorial aspirant and was then cinfirmed by him, the Mayor became disturbed. And although he felt that Mr. Whitcomb was not doing justice to the survey committee by running for office, he was reluctant to move against Mr. Whitcomb until the latter forced his hand.

In addition to the effect on the morale of the city, there was a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Boston City Expert Seeks G. O. P. Nomination in Coming Primary

Haigis Denies Rumor of Support

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Richard S. Whitcomb, chairman of the Boston municipal survey committee, announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor, John W. Haigis, Republican gubernatorial nominee in 1936, today denied rumors that he would support the Whitcomb candidacy.

The Whitcomb announcement came last night in a radio address in which he urged "good management in government" and chided G. O. P. leaders for adhering to the "cut and dried politics of the past." This announcement immediately gave rise to the Haigis rumor, inasmuch as Mr. Whitcomb, as a Springfield resident, would be expected to cut into the Haigis western strength if the latter should seek renomination.

Mr. Haigis, reached at his Greenfield home, however, denied he would sacrifice his own candidacy and support Mr. Whitcomb. The Greenfield banker said the rumors were "absolutely untrue" and announced he probably would release a statement before the end of this week. In some quarters it was expected this statement would contain announcement of Mr. Haigis' candidacy for Governor.

Prove the Futility

Should Mr. Haigis make such a move it would prove the futility of the attempt of Mr. Whitcomb to persuade Mr. Haigis to remain out of the field in order to solidify the western G. O. P. vote behind the Tobin efficiency expert.

As late as last week end Mr. Whitcomb conferred separately with Mr. Haigis and Leverett Saltonstall, an announced G. O. P. candidate, in an effort to clear the field.

The Whitcomb announcement came last night after a hectic day in which, at one time, it was indicated Mr. Whitcomb would stay at his post as Chairman of the Survey Committee and give up his gubernatorial ambitions this year. However, late in the day, against the advice of numerous Republican leaders, Mr. Whitcomb handed his resignation to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and prepared his announcement speech.

Mr. Whitcomb is the fourth man to seek the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination this year. The others are Mr. Saltonstall, Frederick Butler, chairman of the Essex County Commissioners, and William H. MacMasters, the Union Party nominee for Governor in 1936. Mr. Haigis may become the fifth candidate before the end of this week.

Ended During Week End

While at one time it appeared Mr. Whitcomb, if victorious in the Republican primary, would receive the election support of Mayor Tobin, all such possibilities disappeared over the week end when the Mayor lost in his attempt to force Mr. Whitcomb to remain at the survey post he has held for four months.

Furthermore, Henry Parkman, Jr., corporation counsel for the City of Boston, despite previous reports to the contrary, has never encouraged Mr. Whitcomb to announce his candidacy nor led him to expect the Parkman support. Thus, the power of the Tobin administration, represented by the Mayor and Mr. Parkman, will not be Mr. Whitcomb's to command.

The newly announced candidate, in his speech last night, dwelt at length upon his accomplishments at City Hall.

"Some months ago," he said, "in a spirit of public service, I undertook a contractural relationship with the City of Boston in regard to reviewing the business operations of that city. It was necessary to work with great expedition and considerable progress has been made in the principal income and expense departments.

"So much so that revenues have been increased, expenditures have been cut, and the service rendered to the public by the city has in many ways been improved. That work is well organized, well under way, and can be placed in competent hands to be carried through to completion."

In this manner Mr. Whitcomb apparently hopes to escape the possible onus of not having completed a job which he started out to do. Whether he will be successful remains to be seen,

Like Prehistoric Dodo

Pointing out that no Republican has been Governor for eight years or Lieutenant Governor for four years, Mr. Whitcomb charged the Republican party "has for eight years sat like a prehistoric dodo on its fossil egg before the State House on Beacon Hill, confident that from this combination it would hatch a party leadership that would bring a party victory."

He added:

"From the rank and file of this great party there is an overwhelming demand that it be given a program upou which it can stand before the people of Massachusetts, and a candidate behind whom it can rally, knowing that he will go through to the end, and that he will be able to carry out his commitments. . . .

"Every two years, the Republican Party has a season of believing that this time it is to be a Republican year," he said; "that it is all over but the shouting. Every two years, they have learned differently in November. It is the same story today. They

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Yale Head Finds Standard Of Student Values Changing

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21 (AP) —Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, told 606 graduates of three Yale colleges today that the whole standard of undergraduate values is in process of change.

Dr. Seymour, in a prepared address delivered before the graduating class of Yale college, the Sheffield Scientific School and the Yale School of Engineering, said he had noticed at least two improvements.

He asserted that many more undergraduates appear to be seriously concerned with the intellectual opportunities of college life than ever before and a far higher proportion of men have changed their conception of the symbols of success.

Dr. Seymour said:

"I believe that the whole standard of undergraduate values is in process of change, and that in this process you as a class have played an important and a useful part. It would not be true to imply that the criteria of the undergraduate world have approached perfection judged from the standpoint of pure reason."

The Yale head defined a successful man as "the one who through intelligence adjusts himself to his environment."

Dr. Seymour announced that John E. Ecklund, Jr., of Jamestown, N. Y., was awarded the Alpheus Snow prize of $500 and the DeForest medal for high scholarship and his oratorical ability.

Charles N. Feidelson, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., received the Warren Memorial high scholarship prize.

Bridges Hits Menace Of Incompetent Opinion

Education should be made the instrumentality to fight the "menace of incompetent public opinion" in the United States, U. S. Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire told the graduating class of Northeastern University at commencement exercises last night.

"To attempt to meet it by force, or by reducing the rights of the individual, only intensifies the danger," he said. "We cannot meet it by trying to isolate or protect the uneducated from ideas. That way lies dictatorship."

Senator Bridges called upon the 367 graduates to return their debt to the nation by "a demand for high-minded politics and in an offer of intelligent service." Bridges, one of four to receive honorary degrees from the university, declared:

"You may not honorably yield to the dissenting sin of selfishness which has regard only for the individual. For such selfishness, democracy exacts a hard penalty. That penalty America is paying today. Indifference to the publice welfare means the rule of the professional politician, the government by the less qualified."

Life on the American front is no longer "all ice cream and cake," he said, adding that graduates should apply their knowledge for the aid of society in general.

Other recipients of honorary degrees were Thornton Waldo Burgess, naturalist, of Springfield; Prof. Calvin F. Allen of Boston, engineering author and teacher, and Philip Curtis Nash, president of the University of Toledo.

Radcliffe Ready For Its Graduation

There will be 196 candidates for degrees at Radcliffe College at its fifty-eighth Commencement which will be held tomorrow morning in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. The procession including college officials and guests, and seniors, will leave the Radcliffe Yard at 11 a. m. and proceed across the Cambridge Common to the theater where 50 alumnae, chosen from the celebrating classes, will join the procession. Mrs. Charles B. Dunlap of Scarsdale, N. Y., will represent the Class of 1888.

Of the total of 196 degrees, 82 will be Bachelor of Arts; 40 will be Bachelor of Arts cum laude; 21 will be Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude; and two will be Bachelor of Arts summa cum laude. There will be 37 Master of Arts degrees and two Master of Arts in Teaching, and there will be 12 Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe, will announce prizes and awards, both by the College and by outside organizations to Radcliffe students. She will also announce gifts received to date in endowment drive.

Dr. Charles Burton Gulick, Professor Emeritus, Harvard, will give the commencement address with a plea for more study of the classics.

Six hundred alumnae and graduating students are expected to attend the annual alumnae dinner tonight. Miss Comstock will be the principal speaker, with brief talks by Dean Frances R. Jordan of the undergraduates, Dean Bernice B. Cronkhite of the Graduate School, and by representatives of the celebrating classes; Mrs. Augustus M. Lord of Providence, R. I., for the Class of 1888; Miss Edith M. Gartland, chairman, Modern Language Dept., Teachers' College, Boston, and general chairman, 1913 Reunion, for the Class of 1913; and Mrs. Wendell C. George of Watertown, N. Y. for the Class of 1928.

What's Going On in the Arts

Fogg Art Museum

There has been acquired recently for the Fogg Art Museum a collection of 24 terra-cotta statuettes. They were executed in the manner of the seventeenth-century sculptor, Bernini. Outside of Rome, there exists no finer collection of sketch models.

There is a special interest in two dozen terra-cotta little statues made in the late days of the Renaissance, because they seem to reveal particularly the characteristics of that interval in history known as the baroque. These statuettes, in their theatrical gestures, in their fluid movements, in their elaborately flowing costumes, represent the height of activity as it can be represented by an artist. Baroque sculpture is noted for its restlessness, for its lack of straight and tranquil lines, for its tendency to suggest the transitory, the active, as opposed to the rigid of classical tendencies.

There seems little desire to differentiate between the body and the garment, for the artist is less interested in revealing characteristics of shape and texture than he is in achieving an interesting rhythmical line. The statuette becomes a figure of curving or angular lines approximating, and not too accurately, the ornately draped human form. To some, the figures seem distorted, dragged out of all normal proportion. To others they seem far too affected and theatrical. To others still, they embody the essence of grace; they are arabesques of movement.

A generation ago, the baroque had fallen out of grace as a decadent, overripe tendency, lacking in the strength and reserve contained in primitive works. In any event, the baroque serves as an esthetic end-in-itself.

The collection is well worth seeing. The figurines seem to move before our eyes in the soft, malleable handling of the clay. Here is the antithesis to firm and fixed sculptural forms. D. A.

Summer Dance Classes

Elizabeth Halpern, former member of Hans Wiener's Concert Group, is conducting a series of summer classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, sponsored by the Contemporary Dance Group in their new summer quarters at 330 Newbury Street.

Since leaving Boston, Miss Halpern has studied at The Bennington School of the Dance and has been for the past several seasons working under Martha Graham. Her courses which run from June 20 weekly through Sept. 18, include Graham techniques and composition.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

is being done to find out what fish are present and local fishermen are being interviewed in each locality regarding the quality of fishing.

Dr. Hunter said the survey has already disclosed that in some cases attempted stocking of lake trout and salmon is unwise because of bottom conditions, water temperature and the proportion of oxygen present. "The effect of the survey may keep us from stocking in water which can never be suitable for certain fish," Mr. Hunter said.

The survey has already covered Echo, Rescue, and Amherst lakes in Plymouth and Ludlow, Dream Lake in Fairfield, Snipe Island Pond in Richmond, and Lake Eden. This week the survey will be conducted at Lake Willoughby, Crystal Lake in Barton, Brownington Pond, and Lake Seymour in Charleston.

* * *

Murdock A. Campbell, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has announced that a new and more difficult form of examination for automobile operators before they can qualify for licenses is being studied by the department.

Inspector Gordon Sheehe, who graduated this spring from the Traffic Safety Institute at Northwestern University, is devoting full time to study of the new examination. When his investigation and report are completed, it will be reviewed by other members of the department and amended, if necessary, before it is finally approved by the Commissioner.

It was emphasized by Commissioner Campbell that the idea is not to attempt to keep operators from obtaining a license, but is planned to make the examination difficult enough so that automobile drivers will be better qualified when they receive a license. He said he hoped the result would be higher standards of motor vehicle operation among new drivers.

Young Republicans Arrange for Rally

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 21 (AP) —Wallace Stearns, President of the New England Council of Young Republicans, announced today that Donald W. Hornbeck of Cleveland, Chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, would address the eighth New England Young Republican Conference at New London, Conn., June 25.

The two-day meeting which, Mr. Stearns said, would mark the opening of the 1938 campaign for the Young Republicans in the eastern part of the country, also will be addressed by Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, June 22

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mother Goose Girl

Wide World

These Goslings Are Well Cared For
And There Are a Lot More

Fay Jacques, although only 12 years old, is said to have the largest flock of geese in New England. From all appearances, these samples of the intermediaries between the swan family and the duck family are of the finest quality.

May Shows Rise In Unemployment

A decrease of 26.8 per cent in the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts during the month of May, compared to the May, 1937, figure, was reported today by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

The companion figure on wages was a 35.6 per cent decrease in wages, compared with the 1937 figure.

These figures are based on the monthly survey by the department of 1,808 representative manufacturing firms.

The May total of employees was 239,089. They were paid $4,964,583. The number of employees is 2 per cent less that in April and their wages 2.3 per cent less. This, it was explained, is a seasonal drop which in the past 13 years has averaged a 1.2 per cent decrease in employees and 1.1 per cent decrease in total pay.

Harvard's '13 Class Ignores Tradition on 25th Reunion

"Lucky '13" they call themselves, and today is their big day.

"Lucky '13" comprises some 300 members of the Harvard Class of 1913, who this year celebrate their 25th reunion and who have been arriving in Cambridge from all parts of the world to join in the festivities.

And this "Lucky '13" has a lot of original ideas about how a reunion should be conducted. Although graduates of a college steeped in tradition the members of the class are not at all strong for the customary rituals. They have, it seems, a few notions of their own about how to occupy themselves during this gala week.

Not All Fun and Frolic

Invariably in the past, Harvard's 25th reunion classes have renounced all worries and business interests and devoted themselves solely to mirth and the renewal of old friendships. But not so with '13. Beset with problems of business, government, and education, these particular graduates have decided that hilarity is not enough.

As an example of the serious undercurrent which is an innovation of this reunion, the returning graduates are going to try to unravel some of their difficulties in three round-table conferences, which are to be conducted informally along the style of the "bull sessions" of their undergraduate days. While plans for the reunion were still being formulated months ago, the committee in charge was no little amazed to receive requests for such discussions. With some misgivings, the plan was adopted, and it now promises to be one of the most popular features of the occasion, for more than 250 men of '13 have already signified their intention of taking part in these conferences, which are scheduled to last two hours apiece.

Problems Discussed

Yesterday afternoon tht first meeting on "Government in the Modern World" was held in Emerson Hall and was largely attended by an audience notable for its serious attitude toward the subject. Today "Business in the Modern World" will be the subject of a similar meeting to be held at Swampscott, while tomorrow morning the final will deal with "Education in the Modern World" in Emerson Hall. Judge James A. Donovan, of Lawrence; Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; and Prof. Elliott Dunlap Smith, of Yale, are in general charge of directing the discussion topics.

Breaking tradition by its seriousness is not the only innovation of "Lucky '13." Wives and children of the members have finally won recognition. Formerly, it was the custom for the old graduates to bring their families along with them, but seldom to allow them to participate in any of the festivities of the class itself. Today, however, instead of "ducking the family" in favor of a stag field day of their own, Mother and Junior and Sister are invited to an outing at the Hotel Preston in Swampscott. Not only will the family welcome guests at this function, but they will even be permitted to steal the spotlight of the afternoon's entertainment in a beauty contest open to wives and daughters.

Another Innovation

Yet a third departure from traditional procedure will occur tomorrow night when, instead of holding their class dinner at the Harvard Club in Boston, the class will dine at the Harvard Union, to be joined afterward by the ladies for the class dance in Memorial Hall.

Even while still in college, "Lucky '13" was famous. It was the first class to enter under the presidency of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, now retired and its prowess was demonstrated by the fact that during its four years at Cambridge Harvard's football teams were never beaten by Yale teams. Now, with families numbering some 1100 strong, 1913 has received its hatbands, ties, and badges in class colors of white and blue, superimposed on a background of crimson. Comfortably escounced in the freshman dormitories in the Yard where it once lived, the class has already in operation a battery of bellboys, a communications bureau, an efficient and lost-and-found department, special parking privileges on Cambridge streets, and last, but not least, a squad of governesses and teachers to take care of their children.

Pops Tonight

In addition to today's outing, the class, bolstered by the arrival of Gov. George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, will attend a special Pops Concert in Symphony Hall tonight.

Because it is the titular leader of a great many other and lesser class reunions, 1913 has decided to stay close to tradition during the class day ceremonies tomorrow. But on Thursday, its originality will burst forth anew during the Graduation program. For the first time in Harvard history, the families of the twenty-fifth reunion class have been invited to attend the Commencement exercises in Sever Quadrangle in the Yard. In addition, the class will not eat its luncheon afterward in lawn-party style in the Old Yard as is customary, but will retire to Memorial Hall for its feasting.

Throngs Visit Aerial Tramway Before It's Ready to Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H., June 21—Enthusiastic congratulations from more than 100 newspapermen, photographers, and first-string newsreel men at yesterday's "preview" of the State of New Hampshire's $200,000 aerial tramway on Cannon Mountain—the first aerial tram in North America to carry paying passengers—have given way today to a rush of customers which the tram management cannot accommodate until the formal opening by the Governor on Tuesday, June 28, and the opening to the public on June 29.

What the summer visitors and tourists think of the State's novel convenience for summer and winter mountain visitors may be judged by the remark yesterday of Roland E. Peabody, Managing Director for the Aerial Tramway Commission, that the office could have sold 2,500 tickets last Sunday if it had been able to take care of the persons visiting the base station and asking for a ride.

The 5,410-foot ride up and down the mountain in the alternating "gondola" cars, the newspapermen found, was far less exciting than an airplane trip, and gave about the same sensation as riding in an elevator in a tall office building, although the views on the ascent and descent were breath-taking. The eight minutes required for the trip were all too short to take in the panorama of the peaks.

The Commission announced that all six New England Governors are expected to attend the formal dedication ceremonies next Tuesday, which will commence at 11 a. m.

Laurence F. Whittemore of Pembroke, a member of the Commission and Assistant to the President of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, will preside at the ceremonies, to be attended by a long list of notables.

The two cars, it was announced, will be named the Lafayette and the Lincoln, and Mrs. Francis P. Murphy, wife of the Governor of the State, has been invited to christen them with water taken from Echo Lake at the Valley Station.

The Boston newspaper and cameramen were escorted to the "preview" yesterday by Herbert L. Baldwin of the Boston and Maine and at the modernistic ground station met Harry D. Sawyer of Woodstock, David S. Austin of Waterville, and James C. MacLeod of Littleton, Chairman of the Commission. Assisting Director Peabody was Gordon H. Bannerman of the American Steel and Wire Company, which installed the aerial tramway.

Icebergs Drift Far Southward

Icebergs drifting very much farther south than usual this season have already forced North Atlantic steamships to alter their courses and are now interfering even with vessels plying between the United States and the Mediterranean.

Capt. Charles M. MacGowan, skipper of the American Export Lines' Excambion, which docked this morning, reported that last Saturday morning he was forced to swing 40 miles south of his course to avoid bergs. One was sighted 10 miles away and passengers examined it with interest. The Coast Guard cutter Pontchartrain of the International Ice Patrol was seen steaming close to it.

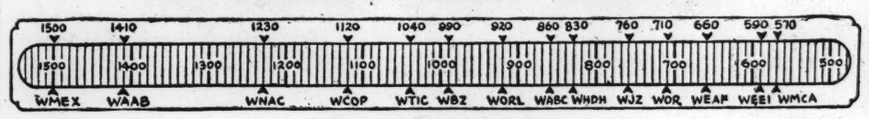
Among the 70 passengers on the Excambion, 14 of whom landed in Boston, were the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Bowen of New York, both Methodist Episcopal preachers who have spent a year studying in Palestine and are now planning to establish a Bible museum in this country.

Postal Boys Join CIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21—The bicycle-riding boys in blue who hustle telegrams around this City and vicinity for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company joined the American Communications Association, C. I. O. union, in a drive to get higher pay, it was learned yesterday.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 News; music	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Console Echoes"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Salon orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Medal award	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	Swing Band
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Feminaires"; vocal trio	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Sport interview	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	150th Anniversary of	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	United States Consti-	pany	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	tution; dramatization;	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Ferdinando's Orch.	Swing Band
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	speaker	chestra; guests	Commentator	Dance Music
10:30 Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Roger Coleman, tenor
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Mal Hallett's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End"
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Talk, Fannie Hurst	"Day's End"
11:30 Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45 Dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	tary band	Herb Woods' Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organ recital	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 Madison Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"On the Mall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Choir recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Elinor Sherry; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Musicale	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Book-Ends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Classical Album"
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Stage Door Memories"	Anne Morris, songs
2:15 Fifth annual Glyn-	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roving Reporter
2:30 debourne, Eng.,	"Valiant Lady"	"Variations"; music	Sport reports	Book Reviews
2:45 Mozart festival:	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	"Singing Pianist"
3:00 part of Act I of	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 "Don Giovanni"	"Swingtime Trio"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 'Your Government'	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Network program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Network program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:15 "Music Counter"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:30 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Comment; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Sport commentator	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00 Popular variety	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Concert Orchestra
7:15 "Across the Table"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	"Concert Hall"	James Melton; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Piano Twins
7:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Col. Frank Knox; ad-	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Album"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	dress, "Propaganda"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Drums"; sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:45 the Lads; guests	Boston "Pop" Concert:	vocalists	"Drums"; sketch	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	Arthur Fiedler, con-	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	ductor	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	tory in Action"
9:30 "The Word Game"	"Milestones of Melody"	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Question Box"
9:45 "The Word Game"	"Milestones of Melody"	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Question Box"
10:00 Network program	Network sports	Network sports	"Symphonic Strings"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15 Network program	Network sports	Network sports	"Symphonic Strings"	"Music of the Masters"
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Network sports	Network sports	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	Network sports	Network sports	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Ferdinando's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Benny Goodman's	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
Entire House Taken by Harvard Class 1913
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets at all prices 2 weeks in advance—.25, .50, .75, $1. No tax.

EVES. at 8:30 COPLEY THEATRE 'Phone KEN. 4625 Seats, 25c, 55c.
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CREATED EQUAL
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TEST PILOT
Bonita Granville—BELOVED BRAT
Wed.—REVIEW
Rudolph Valentino in SON OF THE SHEIK
Irene Dunne in ROBERTA

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"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
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BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
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DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS
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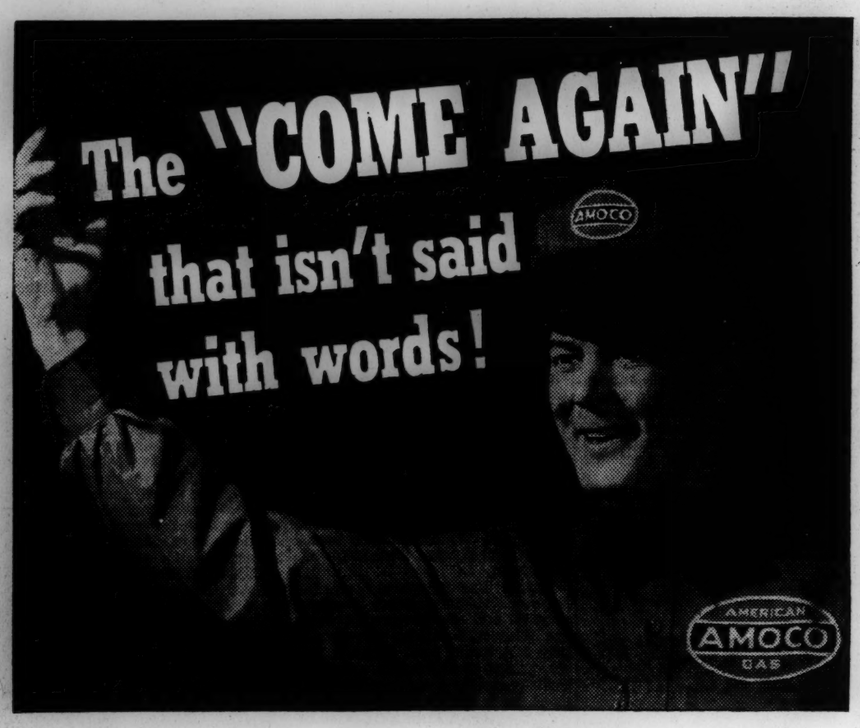
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 2 p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.



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Approval of People Sought By New England Lawmakers

(Continued from Page 1)

nently in Congressional campaigns in New England States in the next few months.

Shoes and Ships

While Congress actually had no control over the making of reciprocal trade agreements, members of the Lower House especially, took a vocal part in pleading for protection of New England industry—especially the shoe industry. Even before Congress met in special session, New England Congressmen came down to Washington to protest to the State Department against any weakening of duties on Czechoslovakian shoes. When the terms of the treaty were published, with a quota on Czech imports, of a number who issued statements, Senator Walsh alone saw any good in it for shoe manufacturers. The Congressmen repeated their pleas that New England industry not be "sacrified" for the benefit of the automobile and other industries, at public hearings on the proposed Anglo-American trade agreement and renewal of the Canadian agreement.

On three votes last session was there complete unanimity among New England Senators. To a man, they voted "nay," on the proposal to revive processing taxes. On the Naval Expansion Bill and the Civil Service for Postmasters Bill, they all voted "yea."

Six Congressmen who voted against naval expansion were Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine; Representative Plumley (R) of Vermont; Representative Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts: Representative Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts; Representative Charles L. Gifford (D) of Massachusetts; and Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut.

Campaigning

The only two New England Senators who did not vote against the Administration-sponsored Government reorganization bill were Senators Brown of New Hampshire and Green, of Rhode Island. The only House Democrats to join with Republicans in voting against the measure were Representative J. Joseph Smith and Representative Alfred N. Phillips, Jr., both of Connecticut.

While Representative Tinkham advocates a European trip lasting until the day before election as the best way of winning political campaigns, other New England Congressmen will not follow his example. They are not convinced by Mr. Tinkham's experience that his Boston constituents give him a larger majority when he stays out of the district during a campaign.

Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, has resumed his duties as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, in an effort to give aid on a national scale to Republicans seeking seats in the next Congress. Maine Republicans made a special bid recently for the Townsend vote, by urging consideration of their General Welfare Bill.

Among those who already have legislative campaigns laid out for next year are Senator Walsh and Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, who will seek again to put through their amendments to the Public Contracts Act, making it apply to contracts in excess of $2,000 instead of $10,000 as at present, and blacklisting firms not complying with the National Labor Relations Act. Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, will bring up again his plan for revision of the Federal tax structure.

Tobin and Whitcomb at Odds

(Continued from Page 9)

political aspect that Mayor Tobin was forced to consider.

Mayor Tobin is a Democrat and for a "good Democrat" to be harboring a Republican aspirant for Governor at City Hall in a position where he could make political capital out of a Democratic administration is considered heresy by the local party leaders. Unquestionably this argument has been laid before the Mayor many times and not without effect.

Mayor Tobin is not the only one who is reported to be disturbed by Mr. Whitcomb's campaigning for Governor on a record of his reforms made at City Hall. Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel under Mayor Tobin, and the Boston Republican who led a fusion movement in the Mayor's behalf in last fall's campaign on the issue of good Government, is likewise reported to be disturbed.

Valuable Cog

In radio talks that Mr. Whitcomb has made in the past two months he stressed the improvement that Boston has made in its credit standing in the financial world, and both the Mayor and Mr. Parkman are reported to feel that Mr. Whitcomb has—in effect if not in word—claimed the lion's share of credit for this gain.

Mayor Tobin and Mr. Parkman are said to be of the opinion that this improvement has come about largely by Mayor Tobin's consistent stand to date for good Government, by his willingness to co-operate with progressive good Government groups in this endeavor—manifested by his appointment of Mr. Parkman to a most important post in the City Government—by the appointment of Mr. Whitcomb, and by the re-appointment of Charles J. Fox as City Auditor.

Thus from their viewpoint Mr. Whitcomb is not the mainspring of the Tobin activities, but only a most valuable cog. And they feel that should Mr. Whitcomb campaign for the Governorship on his brief record at City Hall that he would be doing a great injustice to the Tobin reform movement. On the other hand, it can be reported that the Mayor and Mr. Parkman feel that if Mr. Whitcomb drops his gubernatorial ambitions and stays with the City that he will gain a much more substantial public reputation than he now holds both in Boston, in Massachusetts, and even beyond the State borders—provided of course that the Tobin administration is relatively successful.

Parkman Denies Support

It has been reported, incidentally, that Mr. Parkman has supported Mr. Whitcomb in his consideration of seeking the Governorship. This, Mr. Parkman has made clear to friends, is not so; he has told them that he has never encouraged Mr. Whitcomb to take this step.

With Mr. Whitcomb's radio announcement last night of his retirement from the city in order to run for the Republican nomination, he has ended his brief career with the City. Mayor Tobin, disappointed and perhaps a little disillusioned at the sudden about face by his friend, however, will see to it that the survey committee is continued and that the work of reform and progress continues.

Whitcomb

(Continued from Page 9)

are saying this year that any Republican can win. That is not the case. The only Republican who can win this year is the Republican who definitely has a program to offer and in whom the people have confidence.

"The time has come when Republicans in this State must view their situation as it actually is. They must realize that the purpose of a primary is to nominate a candidate who will be elected in November. They must see that a party four times led to defeat must have something new to offer the voters this year. They must inspire confidence, not so much in their integrity, which all will concede, but as to their ability, which needs substantial proof."

Mr. Whitcomb declared that it is possible to give the taxpayer a better dollar's worth of government for his dollar of taxes through improved governmental methods, urged an aggressive program to revive the building industry in Massachusetts, and development of new industries, and the Port of Boston.

He attacked the floating of successive bond issues by the State, and on taxation said: "The requirement for income must be reduced, the sources of income more equitably distributed so far as present sources of taxation are concerned, and new sources must be avoided unless the fullest advantage is taken of possible reductions of the present cost of government, and of greater possible returns from present sources of revenue."

Fire Chiefs Meet

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 21 (AP)—Ways and means to obtain more training schools for firemen and to control sale of fireworks today occupied delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs.

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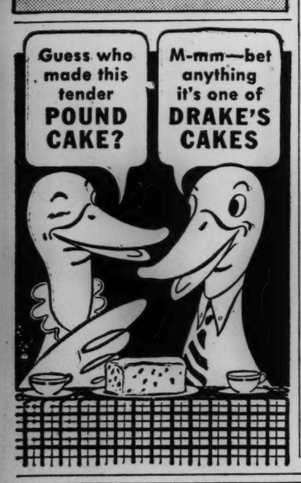

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'I Don't See Any Birdie'

Alice Frost, Busy Radio Actress
The Dog Complains of the Late Hours Radio Work Requires and So Gives a Comfortable Yawn

'Radio Jobs Easy and Big Pay?' Ask 'Big Sister' All About It

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It would be better not to let Alice Frost hear you, if you are the kind of person given to saying "My! I'd like to get into radio! All you do is a few minutes' work a day, collect a big pay check, and that's that!"

The Old Woman who lived in a shoe was the world's No. 1 Lazybones compared with Miss Frost who likes to think that her working day, which begins on the stroke of 9:20 a. m., ends at midnight, which it seldom does. Not that she's complaining. There are enough people in the world who can't find jobs, to make it very unsuitable for a lady who has plenty to keep her as busy as she can stand being, to do any complaining. . . .

The first the radio listener hears of Alice Frost is at 11:30 in the morning, Monday through Friday, Columbia (Rebroadcast a couple of hours later). She has been up—which means awake, since the dot of 9:20 means up as well as awake. Someone feeds her breakfast while she gets her clothes on and reminds herself of what's in the "Big Sister" script for the morning. By the time she gets to the studio for a last rehearsal someone else is ready to remind her all over again, in case there are any places she's skipped over, in the taxi on the way.

On the Air

At 11:30 Fred Uttal has finished telling you why you should use what soap, and "Big Sister" is on the air. It isn't the kind of script you just skim through. Of all the chores Alice Frost has to do, she thinks "Big Sister" takes the most out of her. A while ago all she had to cope with in the way of romance was the script interest in her of "Dr. John Wayne"—who is Martin Gable in private life and no more a slouch, in the number of chores he has to do, on the air, stage and what have you than Miss Frost—but now there's someone else, written into the show—David Brewster—and they've begun all over again, on the romantic complications.

Anyhow, they get through at quarter to twelve, and then not having had enough of "Big Sister," they rehearse for tomorrow's show. That takes till lunch time, whereupon Alice Frost's secretary arrives with the mail, which they take to a hairdressing place, and people do the radio actress' hair, hands, eyebrows, even her feet—when you do all that running around in a day, you look after your feet—while she and the secretary "do" the mail—which is enormous.

Back to the Studio

Someone, who has learned all the camera angles of this period in the day, inserts lunch into the actress, and then she and the secretary whisk back to the studio for the rebroadcast of "Big Sister." Just before the Mercury Theater ended its first extremely successful season a few weeks ago, Miss Frost's radio schedule was complicated on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays by matinees of either "The Shoemaker's Holiday" or "Julius Caesar," in both of which she was playing.

But even with the theater performances out, her day isn't through by any means. Besides her morning radio shows there is a night show with Russ Morgan's Orchestra, a period featuring short dramatizations. There is one on Sunday called "There Was a Woman." When there is a thing called "The Shadow" pursuing its sardonic way over the networks there is generally a part in it for Miss Frost. She landed in this show because Orson Welles once was "The Shadow," and Mr. Welles believes in the old adage about idle hands, and likes to see his theater company kept busy.

When rehearsals at the studio for the next radio show are over Miss Frost goes home, gets a massage, during which she reads the daily newspapers—it's a good trick if you can do it—and rests, for dinner at 6:45. She then goes back to the studio and acts, and acts, and acts. . . .

Speaking of radio as a help in the theater, Miss Frost is a thorough believer in having all people with stage ambitions include radio acting as part of their experience. She says radio playing helps one to act with the voice. She has often shut her eyes in the theater and listened to the voices of the actors and thought them very unconvincing in the light of the dramatic material they were playing at the moment. When she went back to the theater last season after a long absence she found herself "over-playing" her stage parts at first. Her radio experience in which all the acting is done with the voice caused her to do that. But after a while she tapered off her stage acting to the level set by the play.

Sometimes she goes out. "You have to get around sometime and refresh yourself by seeing people, dancing a little, circulate in the world," . . . she says. More often she goes back home, talks to Henry—who is the family cat—just a black and white cat but THE perfect cat for such a household—and falls into bed—with nothing to do until tomorrow, at 9:20.

She says the reason she can make "Big Sister" sound convincing is that she knows something about simple, kind people. Her father was a clergyman, and she was brought up in a parsonage, with all that implies of constant experience with the common touch.

She is a native of Minnesota. She went on the stage when she was 18. Her first theater engagement was "Lorelei" in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes"; on a Chautauqua circuit.

She got a job with the Theater Guild in 1931. She is married to a man named Foulk who is a scenic designer and thus saved by the bell from thinking the world of radio and the theater is too— too— when it comes to having your wife in it.

She got into radio in 1934. And when she looks at her daily timetable she grins ruefully and says "And how I am in it!"

Philadelphia Climaxes Ratification Observance With Gigantic Outburst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 21—Guns booming at 1 p. m. today followed by screaming sirens and whistles all over the City, marked the climax at Independence Hall of the Nation's celebration of the ratification of the United States Constitution. Exactly 150 years before the clerk of the New Hampshire convention announced at that hour that his State had ratified the document and that it was now binding on all the 13 states.

Following preparatory ceremonies in all parts of Pennsylvania and in other States, the firing of the salute signaled the beginning of one of the largest military parades ever seen in the Commonwealth, accompanied by the overhead roar of Navy, private, and National Guard aircraft from several States. Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard units participated in the march from the Benjamin Franklin Parkway to Independence Square.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, speaking at the ceremonies in Independence Hall—where the Constitution was framed—declared that the document was "unquestionably the most vital force in the advancement of human liberties during the nineteenth century."

In addition to broadcasting the Philadelphia addresses, national radio networks carried an address by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, President of the American Bar Association, delivered at Exeter, N. H., and a drama, "A More Perfect Union," staged in the New York studios of one concern.

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Concord Recalls Forgotten Tales On 'Ratify Day'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 21—Clamor surrounding a vigorous political campaign and the recurrent cry for change in State and local administrations were still here today as more than 50,000 people crowded into this City to observe New Hampshire's significant part in the ratification of the Federal Constitution.

Formally called the "Sesquicentennial Celebration," the occasion for one day obliterated party lines and inter-party disputes and brought amicably together factions which three weeks ago were squabbling sharply on proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

One hundred and fifty years ago delegates from every part of this rocky and thinly-colonized State met here and by the slim margin of 10 votes made the Federal Constitution an effective document. As the ninth State to ratify the instrument, New Hampshire fulfilled the prime requisite of the Constitutional convention, that nine of the 13 states join formally in its acceptance before it became binding upon any.

Legend Recalled

But while the huge throng—largest since Col. Charles Lindbergh's visit in 1927—gathered on the Statehouse plaza to hear Gov. Francis P. Murphy and former Senator George H. Moses deliver the commemorative speeches, lined Main and State Streets to observe the mile-and-a-half-long parade, and participated in the planting of a "ratification tree" at Walker School, much of the pleasant legend and historical fact surrounding the day was forgotten.

Unremembered was the fact that to Exeter rather than to Concord, might easily have fallen the distinction of being the locality where the State acted on the Constitution. On Dec. 14, 1787, the New Hampshire General Court designated that town as the meeting-place for the delegates.

Convening there on Feb. 13, 1788, the delegates immediately undertook to "take under consideration the proceedings of the late Federal Convention, and investigate, discuss, and decide upon the same."

This City, then only a one-street town of 1,500 people, sent but one representative, Capt. Benjamin Emery, who ironically manifested his opposition to ratification at every vote. When the friends of ratification at the Exeter meeting discovered that the opposition was far stronger than they had anticipated, they "deemed themselves fortunate to be able to effect a postponement" to Concord a few months hence. No other action was taken.

Thus the Exeter convention, although full of vigorous support and equally vigorous condemnation of the Constitution, only gave to this City and its now-disappeared old North Church and the privilege of establishing the document as the supreme law of the land.

Reciprocal Trade

The earliest "reciprocal trade treaty," involving the reduction of duties, was made between England and Portugal in 1703.

News of Events Around Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

not be accepted as members of the union without having had at least three months experience at sea—and shipping concerns having working agreements with the unions, are forbidden to hire non-union men unless union members are not available. Because there are few occasions when union men are not ready to fill jobs, shipping men stated this morning, this means that it is impossible for ambitious young men, anxious to follow the sea, to get an opportunity to begin.

By hiring men through the Shipping Service lists, which include young men who are unacceptable to the unions, the Government is, in effect, recruiting them directly for the American Merchant Marine, it is pointed out. In many cases alien seamen, when they are paid off, are replaced by these youths.

Under the law, the crews of American vessels must be 75 per cent American citizens.

Commissioner O'Brien stated today that he is endeavoring to avoid discrimination by using union men who apply to him for jobs whenever they measure up to the requirements of positions that are open.

Officials of local unions, strong advocates of the use of union hiring halls to supply the needs of all vessels, are protesting against the new policy of the Maritime Commission. John Mogan, agent of the American Federation of Labor's Seamen's Union, today wrote a public letter to Daniel C. Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce, demanding that steps be taken to stop the hiring of non-union men when union members are seeking employment.

Arnold Arboretum Specimens Arrive

Five cases of valuable botanical specimens that went from an island off the Chinese coast to Canton and thence to Hong Kong, despite the war with Japan, arrived in Boston yesterday on the steamer Grete Maersk for land transportation to the Arnold Arboretum.

The shipment came following an experiment by Dr. E. D. Merrill of Harvard who, rather than risk the destructiveness of war, had tested the parcel post service on a small-package basis before attempting the larger shipment. Out of 36 small parcels of specimens sent from China day by day for 36 days Dr. Merrill reported that he had received every parcel intact.

The five cases of specimens came from the island of Tainan. They included herbs and trees which will be added to the Arboretum's collection of nearly 500,000 specimens that are used for study and as a basis for classification of plant growth.

Hague Imitator?

(Continued from Page 9)

came out of the huddle with a new charge—illegal use of the American flag. The permit charge apparently was dropped.

On the flag charge, the three were held in $500 bail this morning for a hearing on July 8. They were accused of violating a law prohibiting the use of the flag in connection with advertising matter. A flag was shown on the cover of a pamphlet seized at the meeting, on the back of which pamphlet was an advertisement of another pamphlet by Earl Browder, national head of the Communist Party.

The defendants pleaded not guilty. Incidentally, the flag was part of a reproduction of a widely known picture, "The Spirit of '76."

New Heminway 'Gym' Under Way

Thousands of returning Harvard alumni next week will miss the old Heminway Gymnaisium. Where once stood the first gymnasium in the United States, in which old "grads" got their exercise during the winter, now stands the brand new Littauer School of Public Administration. But those who are willing to search a little further along Massachusetts Avenue will find the beginnings of a new Heminway, now under construction, which is expected to be completed by October.

There will be traces of the old Heminway embodied in the new building, which will doubtless please those who glory in memory and tradition. For instance, the roof will be covered with thick red slates taken from the old building and will be surmounted by a lantern carrying the weathervane of old Heminway, which was long a landmark around Harvard. Then too, the bronze copy of the Discobolus of Myron, the gift of Ernest W. Longfellow '65, that stood on the lawn in front of the main entrance to old Heminway, will be set up in front of the new building.

The interior plans of the new gymnasium, considered the last word by specialists on athletic facilities, call for three levels—two for squash courts and the top for a basketball floor and an exercise room. The lower levels will be divided by corridors running through the center of the building, with doorways to the courts. Locker and shower-bath facilities will be provided on both levels.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

of his supplementary budget. His original budget, adopted recently, totaled $71,733,000.

In addition, the Legislature has not yet acted upon the Governor's proposal for continuation for one year of the 10 per cent surtax upon incomes, adopted originally in 1935 as a means to reduce the State budget deficit.

The Governor expected to raise $4,500,000 through the surtax this year.

Today, the Senate concurred with the House in overriding the Governor's veto on the bill prohibiting the practice of optometry in business houses and department stores. The bill would establish state supervision over the practice. The Senate vote was 27 to 10. The Governor had questioned the constitutionality of the measure.

Dooley Wins Racing Post

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21 (AP)—A further defeat for forces of Walter E. O'Hara, deposed Managing Director of Narragansett Park race track at Pawtucket, was recorded today with the election of James E. Dooley as President of the Narraganett Racing Association. Mr. Dooley defeated W. Harry Monks, former Mayor of Fall River, Mass., Mr. O'Hara's candidate.

(Continued from Page 9)

held a meeting in Union Square, which attracted a throng of spectators. A one-year contract between the Retail Store Employees Union, of the A. F. of L., and Joseph Gorin was agreed upon yesterday.

The new agreement renews provisions of last year's contract, including two weeks' vacation with pay, seniority rights and time-and-a-third for overtime, according to union officials. It provides for the first time for a preferential or "closed" shop, according to the terminology preferred, and a 65-cent-a-week pay reduction for sales girls.

Prof. Hannikainen Conducts Concert

Somewhat of an artistic sensation was created yesterday by Prof. Taune H. Hannikainen, who last night conducted the Second Symphony of Sibelius at the Pops, and hurry calls for the local critics were placed when the enthusiastic comments of the orchestra members at rehearsal convinced Symphony Hall officials that they "had something" in his appearance.

Professor Hannikainen, who is conductor of the Turku Symphony Orchestra in Finland's second largest city, is in America to take an important part in the musical celebration surrounding the tercentenary of the settlement of the Delaware Valley by Swedish and Finnish immigrants in 1638.

Known as one of the foremost interpreters of Sibelius's works, Professor Hannikainen is to make the dedication of a Finnish memorial at Chester, Pa., the focal point of his visit here, which is sponsored by the Finnish Government.

From Boston Professor Hannikainen is to go to New York to participate in the tercentenary music festival to be held in that City. He has conducted the Turku orchestra for 10 years, conducted opera in Helsingfors, the capital, for six years, and has appeared as guest conductor in Berlin, Leipzig, Stockholm and Riga.

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This is the finest canned pineapple that money can buy. Grown and packed in Hawaii. Take your pick of the various types. All are equally delicious whether you buy gems, spears, tidbits or crushed. These are special low prices for this week only.
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BAKERY SPECIAL
MAPLE WALNUT CAKE
Delicious Flavor Fresh Made
EACH 12½c
More Big Values
CORN FLAKES WHITE SPRAY PKG. 5c
SODA CRACKERS CRISP DELICIOUS 2 LB. CTN. 15c
BAKED BEANS FINAST OVEN BAKED 2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
BROWN BREAD FULL OF RAISINS 2 16 OZ. TINS 25c
TOMATO CATSUP FINAST . . NO PRESERVATIVES 2 14 OZ. BOTS. 25c
FINAST CORN WHOLE KERNEL, FANCY MAINE GOLDEN BANTAM 2 NO. 2 TINS 23c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 TINS 20c
DAINTY JELL 6 PURE FLAVORS 3 PKGS. 10c
EVANGELINE MILK 4 TALL TINS 25c
LIGHT MEAT TUNA 2 NO. ½ TINS 29c
BRILLO CLEANS AND SCOURS 2 SM. PKGS. 15c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH 16 OZ. TIN 19c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER 40 FT. ROLL 5c
TOMATO JUICE 50 OZ. TIN 19c
Everyday Savings
CRISCO 3 LB. TIN 49c; 1 LB. TIN 17c
SUGAR CONFECTIONER'S OR BROWN 1 LB. PKG. 7c
GRAPEFRUIT FINAST, FANCY SECTIONS NO. 2 TIN 10c
RICHMOND PEACHES Sliced or Halves LGE. TIN 17c
BLUEBERRIES Grown and Packed in State of Maine 14½ OZ. TIN 15c
ZAREX FRUIT SYRUPS PINT JUG 23c
TOMATO JUICE FINAST 24 OZ. TIN 10c
B & M LOBSTER or Tasty Fresh All New Pack NO. ½ TIN 39c
SWEET RELISH TIMBER LAKE 16 OZ. JAR 19c
GULDEN'S MUSTARD 8½ OZ. JAR 10c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD Cream Salad 9 OZ. JAR 10c
FINAST MUSTARD 17 OZ. JAR 13c
PEANUT BUTTER FINAST U. S. No. 1 GRADE 2 LB. JAR 29c
APRICOT NECTAR 12 OZ. TIN 10c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Forerunner of 'Fidelio'

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

We have reached the season when the artists of the world come to invite commendation from the public of Paris. The most famous virtuosi and the greatest orchestra conductors appear one after another in our theaters and concerts halls. Thus we have had beautiful concerts by Yehudi Menuhin, accompanied sometimes by the Colonne Concert Orchestra under the direction of Georges Enesco and sometimes by his sister, Hephzibah, with whom he has given sonata recitals.

The former "prodigy" has now become a youth in the full possession of his technique. He always has that serious and thoughtful style which has not been harmed by any unwholesome coquetry. One feels that he is developing in music as in a familiar element. His collaboration with Enesco, who was his teacher, is particularly happy. These two artists, belonging to two different generations, complement each other admirably. And so we heard under extraordinarily fine conditions Brahms's Concerto, in which the Andante reached an inexpressible emotion. Mendelssohn's Concerto was mere play for the brilliant juggler of the violin.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the novelties of Menuhin's concert with orchestra was its presentation to Paris of the famous posthumous Concerto by Schumann. This Concerto in D minor, which has so greatly stirred the musicologists of the world, obviously does not merit such interest. It is not written in a manner very advantageous to the instrument. It is surprising to see its melody constantly broken by wide jumps which do not permit a satisfactory phrasing. There is very little ingeniousness in its passages, and monotony mars this mediocre work. One experiences a feeling of heaviness and tedious immobility in its static developments. The Andante is in quality more specifically like the work of Schumann, but it does not keep the promises which it makes. Apart from its interest as a rarity, this composition does not warrant the endless commentaries which it has called forth throughout the world.

At the Opéra, Lily Pons as usual has dazzled us with her delightful interpretation of Lucia. We have again found our compatriot to be in excellent form, beautifully costumed, playing in the most sensitive manner; and her voice, always so pure and so flexible, has enchanted the Paris public once again.

♪ ♪ ♪

Furtwängler at the head of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin has given at the Opéra two concerts which were not an unalloyed success. The attendance, to be sure, was large and the welcome given by the Paris public was unquestionably sympathetic. But it was surprising to see this outstanding conductor permit himself to seek artificial means of virtuosity, which, for my part, I consider unworthy of him. By dint of securing unusual shadings, Furtwängler misuses easy contrasts which sometimes violate the mood and the style of the composers whom he interprets. In Beethoven in particular his pianissimi reach an affectation which certainly would not be approved by the Bonn master, whose musical conception was much more robust and wholesome. Furtwängler is without doubt slipping into a tendency of making his executions thinner. From the technical point of view, his orchestra is all but faultless, but we were disappointed in his "Daphnis et Chloé," his Fifth Symphony, and his rendering of Brahms's "Variations on a theme of Haydn," in spite of the magnificent discipline of his performers.

Selmar Meyrowitz, orchestra conductor, who has distinguished himself in France by his studio programs, has discovered in the Library of Berlin the score of "Léonore" by Pierre Gaveaux, which is an earlier version of "Fidélio."

"Léonore, ou l'Amour conjugal" was first produced at the Théâtre Feydeau in Paris in 1798 with great success. Pierre Gaveaux was a singer who took to composing. He wrote operas, operettas, and ballets, securing brilliant successes at the Théâtre de Monsieur and at the Théâtre Feydeau. He was unquestionably an excellent musician and his "Léonore" calls forth the keenest interest.

Beethoven adopted its story and without changing a word set it to music again under the title of "Fidélio." The comparison of these two compositions has naturally been very instructive. It is a curious thing that, in borrowing his libretto from the French composer, Beethoven could not free his imagination from the music which was connected with it. Beginning even with the overture, one perceives the "Fidélio" presents striking likenesses to the "Léonore" of Gaveaux.

This remark applies as well to other essential passages of the score. In the romance of Léonore, Gaveaux had given an important part to the solo horn; Beethoven does the same. In the great air of Florestan, the French score gives the leading part to the oboe; the German score keeps this peculiarity. Finally, the individual and unusual conclusion of the first act, consisting of a striking decrescendo, is borrowed from the score of Gaveaux.

To make this comparison is not to lessen Beethoven's merit, but it is indeed instructive to ascertain that, as the fable writer says, one often needs a little more than oneself, and that our poor Gaveaux, whose name is little known, had the honor of furnishing inspiration in a very efficacious way for his famous successor.

Selmar Meyrowitz gave an excellent production of this splendid work, written in a lyric language which is rich, warm, and well orchestrated.

The State Radio has given a complete presentation of "Prométhée" by Fauré, which had not been played here for 38 years. This work also is a forerunner, for, written two years before "Pelléas," it contains all sorts of musical prophecies and does not merit the oblivion into which it has fallen. It is filled with sublime pages and ought to be in the repertory of all open-air theaters. Let us hope that the great success of the revival of "Prométhée" by the Radio will draw to this admirable work the attention of our theater directors, permitting justice to be rendered to one of the greatest French musicians of his time.

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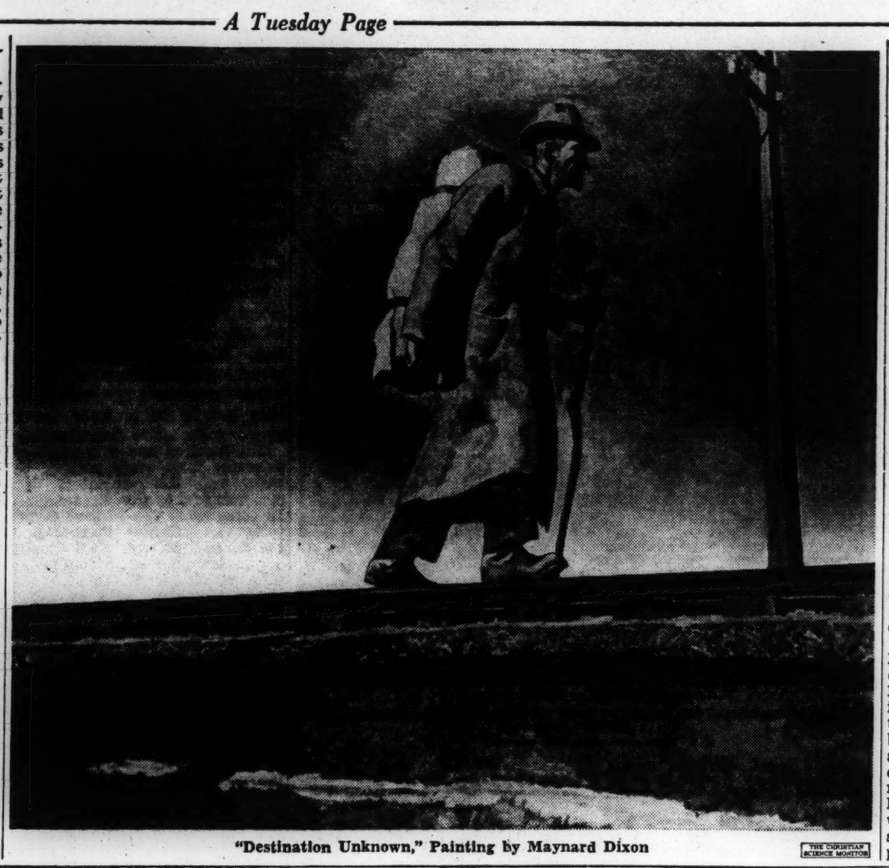
An American conductor, Charles Miller, has just made his début in Paris, directing the Colonne Concert Orchestra, assisted by Maurice Eisenberg, violoncellist. Charles Miller is an excellent musician, as one can conclude from hearing his American rhapsody entitled, "Appalachian Mountains," a descriptive tableau, painted in pure colors and with beautiful instrumental material. The composition is written with solidity and clarity, and I appreciated especially the orchestration, which is admirable in sound and shows a deep knowledge of tones.

As a conductor, Charles Miller is skillful and precise. He accompanied Boccherini's Concerto with a great deal of flexibility, but for my part I would criticize him for sacrificing to the regrettable tradition of giving an immoderate importance to the trumpets in Beethoven's orchestra. Since their mission is generally limited to marking the tonic and the dominant, there is always interest in calming their zeal rather than releasing it.



"Destination Unknown," Painting by Maynard Dixon

Honored Artists of the Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Foundation of Western Art has assembled a group of paintings in oil and water color which won prizes or received critical acclaim in annual exhibitions of various California museums in the 1937-38 season. To these have been added a few new works not previously exhibited. The exhibition, presented in two three-week showings, will be on view until July 17. Fifty-five works by 46 artists are catalogued, 21 oils by 21 painters forming the first group, which opened June 1.

The initial group indicates that the season's honors have gone to works of distinction. Almost all the pictures are strikingly individual in conception and definite in statement.

William A. Gaw, whose flower pictures won two prizes in San Francisco and the Foundation of Western Art's annual honor award in 1937, recalls no other flower painter. His "Yellow Roses," by some alchemy of paint, emerge dramatically from a background of neutral gray as fragrant chromatic presences rather than pictured forms.

"Stormy Evening," by Theodore Polos, which won the Parilia Purchase Prize at the San Francisco Museum of Art last year, succeeds in a field where successes are few—the portrayal of dusk. This artist brought to his subject of a barn amid trees, defined only by the dusk's slight tonal variations, a richly romantic relish of the magic hour between light and dark, when warm and cool colors fight their shadowy battle. But he matched his poetic delight with painter's science and so made a picture of universal and probably lasting meaning.

"High Peak" by Matthew Barnes, which won the first Anne Bremer Memorial Prize in the same exhibit, is the response of an expressionist's imagination to San Francisco's steep hills. A house is precariously perched on a sky-piercing rock, a small, high moon furnishing mysterious light for a white figure at the door. Whoever has wandered that city's hills at night should share the mood.

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Arthur Durstan's "Clown" was highly praised at one of the Foundation's recent shows. The impersonal, chalked face, the huge, meaningless mouth, the hands encased in canvas gloves, the whole shapeless bulk of this "funny man" standing inert, hauntingly sums up man's most self-obliterating disguise.

Dan Lutz's "Car Barns" took honorable mentions in the State-wide exhibitions at Santa Cruz and Oakland last year. It is a whimsical portrayal of Los Angeles street cars, endowed, through distortion and color, with almost human traits. Richard Munsell's "Roscoe, Handy Man," won the prize for figure at the last State Fair, Sacramento, while José Moya del Pino's "Self-Portrait" won first prize in a Bay Region Art Association exhibit.

The most be-prized work is "To the Santa Ynez," by Clarence Hinkle. It took awards in San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. It is a luminous, well-designed landscape.

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Fred Sexton's "Rejected Bouquet," rich in color and fine in form, is shown for the first time. It gained its title when refused for the current annual exhibit at the Los Angeles Museum. William Wendt's solid "Rock Ledge" was shown at the National Academy and praised in his recent exhibition here.

Dorothy Duncan's stolid "Portrait" of a stolid little girl took the Anne Bremer Prize in San Francisco, undoubtedly for its solid formal construction and silvery color. By Jean Goodwin of Santa Ana is the show's most charming canvas, "Eerie Interval," a fantasy of maidens on a beach, painted in pale but pure colors and linear rhythms suggesting the influence of Botticelli.

"Westward Ho," Conrad Buff's decorative and dramatic picture of pioneers hauling a covered wagon up a Utah canyon slope, won the Los Angeles Museum's purchase prize in 1937.

A striking portrait of Robert O. Beardsley is by Max Wieczorek, founder, president and mainstay of the Foundation, a non-profit institution which consistently gives Southern California a rounded and selected view of art as it is produced in the Pacific States.

There may be some significance in the fact that not one of the "honor" paintings in this first half of the exhibition appeals solely to esthetic response.

A. M.

Not on the Newsstand

By Margaret Lloyd

Much good reading on the dance is missed because it is contained in the transient form of dance magazines sold mostly by subscription, although here and there a specializing book shop, like Kamin's in New York, or Beaumont's in London, offers some of them for sale.

With the second annual bestowal of Awards in Choregraphy by Dance, reported in its July issue, attention is first drawn to the liveliest and all but the youngest of the American dance magazines.

This pert and snappy publication is hardly more than three years old. It covers, in brief items, dance news from practically everywhere and views all kinds of dancing with equanimity. It has an expert ballet critic in Anatole Chujoy and a penetrating critic of modern dance in Joseph Arnold Kaye. Its contributed stories have unusual slants, its profuse photographic reproductions, uncommon angles.

From time to time it publishes installments of "Fundamentals of the Classic Dance," by Agripina Vaganova, which are a liberal education in ballet technics. It has a page for Ballroom Dancing and another, "Inside the Studios," giving professional information to teachers. Paul R. Milton is the editor.

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Dance has gathered into its pages voluminous related advertising, of wares from slippers to costume fabrics, of schools and studios, artists and events. One issue became so topheavy with commerce that even its reading matter seemed to take on the benevolent tone of a trade magazine. But that was a special number. Dance is given to experiment.

In handing this year's honors, bound in parchment scrolls, to Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman for their group composition, "To the Dance," and to Anna Sokolow for her solo composition, "Ballad in Popular Style," Mr. Kaye made some comments with which modern choregraphers could well warm up their creative faculties, to the greater clarification of modern dance all round.

The awards were given for "true dance quality," for compositions "conceived in terms of dance, without philosophy or ideology and (that) can be readily appreciated by any audience."

"I do not believe," Mr. Kaye said in part, "that every subject is suitable material for the dance. I believe that subject matter for the dance is limited, that the body cannot possibly say what words, or even music, can say.

"I believe that the dance, as an art form, is rooted in physical rhythm and that to depart from this (fundamental) is to run into confusion and create a gulf between audience and dancer that can, at best, be only precariously bridged."

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It used to be amusing to read the new issues of Dance Observer and The American Dancer as nearly simultaneously as possible, for while the latter waged stanchly the battle of ballet, the former earnestly upheld the cause of modern dance. Such divergent viewpoints on the single subject of dance could hardly be thought possible.

But now, reviews and elucidations of modern dance have crept into The American Dancer and Dance Observer makes brave showing with articles on folk dancing, even ballet.

Dance Observer is interesting both for what it was and what it is growing to be. It started out rather solemnly about four years ago, dedicated to the dance called modern— a plain, thin folio, without pictures, without color, not even a cover. And without the light touch—in spite of the fact that Louis Horst, the dancers' musician, as noted for his wit as for his music, was the founder and chief sustainer. The articles were often heavy laden, the critical reviews sometimes crushing.

It must be admitted that all this was done with the most selfless devotion. The Observer was organized and still operates without payment to editors or contributors. The nominal subscription fee covers production costs.

At any rate, no modern dancer—student, teacher or artist—would be without his Observer. And since there are thousands of modern dancers in different states of development all over the land, banked by a large corps of followers and students in the physical education departments of schools and colleges, circulation, and consequent advertising, grew rapidly.

Last fall, Mr. Horst was able to apply the proceeds above costs to a venture in book publishing, which resulted in a charming volume of his "Pre-Classic Dance Forms," (revised and expanded from their initial publication in The Observer) and promises more dance literature to come. He was further able to revivify the magazine with illustrations, including drawings, give it a new pictorial cover monthly and get a little more dash into its contents.

Dance Observer, with an amplifier affixed to its outlook and a bit of lace to its sleeve, has become much more attractive. Some of its articles are still on the solid side, ponderous, if tightly packed with ideas. But May Gadd, specialist in her subject, conducts a regular column on folk dance and Lincoln Kirstein, the American Ballet for Americans man, has been an intermittent contributor on ballet. Gervaise Butler has a newsy column, "Choreographics;" and Henry Gilfond, in his "Review of the Month," waters the milk of human kindness with ice cubes less frequently than before.

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The American Dancer is the oldest extant dance magazine in the United States—a conspicuous fact, in view of the limited appeal and limited sale of dance magazines in general. It contains professional notes of night club and ballroom, studio and stage, and of the Dancing Masters of America, of which it is the official organ. Its pictures include those of the obscurest child student as well as of prominent people in the dance.

Its most distinguished feature, from the standpoint of quality, is the reprinting in serial form of that out-of-print masterwork, "Code of Terpsichore," by Carlo Blasis, with notes by Alfonso Josephs Sheafe, translator of Zorn's Grammar.

The American Dancer takes an occasional squint at the foreign field and now reckons regularly with modern dance. It seems to be addressed primarily to the hordes of dancing school teachers in the United States.

A new magazine on the American horizon is Educational Dance, devoted, as its name implies, to the dance in education. Volume 1, Number 1 (May, 1938) appears without advertisements or illustrations, but by adroit use of contrast in blackface and lightface type of varied sizes, achieves a striking make-up.

Patricia Parmelee, long associated with the Folk Festival Council in New York, Genevieve Brown Wright, director of dancing at the University of Arizona, and Dr. Edwin D. Starbuck, professor of philosophy at the University of Southern California, are among the contributors.

It is published in Hollywood, without so far evincing any tendency to reflect its immediate environment. Dorothi Bock Pierre, a contributor to the American Dancer, is the editor.

Two small dance magazines of no great age are Dance Herald, published by the American Dance Association, and Dance Digest (whose editor is Lucile Marsh, dancer, teacher and writer on the dance), published by National Dance League.

Probably the patriarch of all dance magazines is The (London) Dancing Times, as famous in dance circles as is The Times of London without the Dancing, elsewhere. It was originally founded in 1894 and, combining The Amateur Dancer and Dancing & The Ballroom, began its new series in 1910.

Its table of contents roams Europe and now includes a New York as well as a Paris Letter. One reads of the Latvian, the Polish, as well as of the Vic-Wells Ballet; of Folk Festivals in Budapest and Dancing in the Films. One learns of dance affairs in Dublin, Cardiff and Aberdeen, in the provinces, as well as in London.

Naturally it leans to the ballet and ballroom dancing, of which the English are so fond. But it is not atrabilious in its attitude toward modern dance; rather is it speculative and inquiring—ready to take it in its stride.

This thick, compact little periodical, well illustrated with pictures you do not see in American publications, makes substantial reading. But flecks of charm rise now and then to the surface of its weighty matter. "Notes on Décor" is a distinctive column. Arnold Haskell inscribes a Logbook with his usual balletophilic ardor and some critical discernment.

South Africa has a Dancing Times, too. But like other dance magazines, it is not to be found on the newstand.

'On the Rocks' in New York

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Bernard Shaw's "On the Rocks" is on view in this country at last, thanks to the Federal Theater Project, which does it a nice justice in the production at Daly's Sixty-third Street Theater. The play and the players in no way dazzle, for this is not a Shaw so agile as of old and the actors make no attempt to be electrifying. They are good, sound actors, well chosen, well drilled. Shaw's mood is one of greater friendliness toward human frailties than used to be characteristic of him, a mood almost chummy. Perhaps when he wrote the play on his way around the world in 1933 he was a little weary of startling.

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He can still startle, of course, prance around a question while sniping at it from all sides. In the Federal Theater production England's Prime Minister is made up to look like the Shaw of some years ago, with hair still rufous and standing up in two furrows at the front in a manner slightly to suggest a pair of horns. But the make-up is hardly appropriate, for Mr. Shaw is less diabolical this time than benevolent.

He sees England and the democratic form of government in a predicament and in his play speculates as to what can be done about it. He sees all the things that are wrong but for once is not bold enough to point out what is right. In fact, he does not profess to know. So "On the Rocks," because it presents an analysis of democracy's weaknesses, will comfort democracy's enemies, but just the same they won't like it, really, for it laughs at democracy's enemies too. Since it shows no great confidence in the capacity of the people to rule themselves, it will anger the Communists, tickling them at the same time because it jibes at their antagonists. And it makes such custodians of a country's welfare as cabinet ministers look ridiculous. There is something in "On the Rocks" for everybody. Mr. Shaw is being liberal. But there isn't quite enough for any one.

The Prime Minister thinks he works so hard in the interests of his country that he is on the verge of a mental collapse, but the woman doctor his wife calls in sees him in a totally different light. Her diagnosis is that he faces collapse because he has not thought since he was a schoolboy. What he needs is a few weeks in a sanatorium, a few weeks spent in putting his mentality to work. He goes away, taking Karl Marx's work with him and Lenin's and Stalin's, and when he reappears proposes a breath-taking program for England. He will nationalize the land, the banks, the railways, practically everything, make work compulsory and strikes illegal.

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At first it is thought that he is unbalanced. But soon most of the capitalist-minded members of the cabinet come round. They see something in it for themselves. But the most conservative members and the most radical resist furiously. The project fails even before it is put into effect. The Prime Minister sincerely wants to settle the question of whether men are to govern for what there is in it for them or in such a way as to make the world a better place to live in. But he can't settle it.

While he tries, there is much agile discussion of numberless pertinent topics—Marxism, fascism, poverty, unemployment, the prejudices arising from the fact that a human being's skin is black, brown, white, yellow, pink. Though the movement of the play is slow, the talk, if less lively than is usual in a Shaw play, fascinates as always. With the production the Federal Theater gains a new importance, makes another contribution to American civilization.

James R. Ullman has been the guide for the production and Robert Ross has staged it with wisdom. The actors play it judiciously and with enough skill to make the result highly satisfactory.

The Summer Theater in England

By Harold Hobson

London

As summer sets in with its customary blasts and drenching rain, the thoughts of the English theatrical public turn naturally from London to the leafy swamps of the countryside. From April to late September, Shakespeare holds the boards in the lovely modern theater by the side of Warwickshire Avon at Stratford. On the second Monday in August a theatrical festival is opening in the Abbey Theater, Dublin. Dramatic performances are also to be given beneath the shade of the great churches at Canterbury and Tewkesbury. From Aug. 29 to Sept. 17 the Old Vic company is to play in a festival held at Buxton, the famous spa in the hills of Derbyshire; and from Aug. 1 to Aug. 27 there is to be the annual festival at Malvern, in a charming theater set on the edge of a park, as Malvern itself rests on the very rim of the Worcestershire Plain, with its orchards and woodlands, at the foot of hills that have some of the grandeur of the peaks of Wales near by.

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This is the tenth festival to be held in Malvern; and it will differ from all the others, for Sir Barry Jackson has now relinquished control over and responsibility for its fortunes. Thus closes one of the pleasantest and most distinguished episodes in modern theatrical history. In 1929 Sir Barry was growing discouraged with his comparative lack of success in the London theater. Already he had put on several notable productions, of which the best-known is the modern-dress version of "Hamlet," but he had acquired little popularity. He turned to Mr. Bernard Shaw for help, and Shaw gave him the acting rights of his new play, "The Apple Cart." It was upon this play that Sir Barry founded his annual Malvern Festival. Thenceforward, for nine successive years, Sir Barry organized an annual festival in this quiet country town, bringing to it visitors from every part of the world, and giving its precipitous streets and magnificent views over the fruitful tableland of central England an international fame. And from Malvern Sir Barry himself drew rich draughts of refreshment and inspiration.

Many are the outstanding productions that have starred Sir Barry's long administration. "The Apple Cart," an immense success, was followed by "The Barrets of Wimpole Street." It was Malvern that saw also the first English presentation of two other Shaw plays, "Too True To Be Good" and "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles." Nor were Sir Barry's discoveries by any means confined to plays; he was equally or even more successful in bringing out new actors and actresses who have since climbed to the highest rung of the professional ladder. Sir Cedric Hardwicke was the pillar of the early festivals, with Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Miss Edith Evans, Mr. Ralph Richardson, and Mr. Robert Donat also taking important parts.

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Sir Barry always did everything at Malvern on the most lavish scale possible. Each Tuesday afternoon during the festival he would give a great garden party to American visitors. He employed a corps of distinguished lecturers to address meetings every morning on the subject of the play to be given at night. For the dress rehearsal of "The Apple Cart" in 1929 he chartered a special train to bring the chief critics from London. But the train arrived late, and the arrangements for the performance did not go quite smoothly. It is typical of Sir Barry's attitude towards the festival that when the question arose of getting the critics to Malvern for the first presentation of "Too True To Be Good" he provided them with an airplane. However, on that occasion the critics arrived later than ever, for the pilot of their machine wasted considerable time in circling impressively above the town instead of landing expeditiously at Gloucester, whence his load of dramatic erudition was rushed by car to Malvern.

Now that Sir Barry has given up control over the festival he established, the reins have passed into the capable hands of Mr. Roy Limbert, who has always been closely associated in the work. In one respect, at any rate, Mr. Limbert is carrying on the Malvern tradition with a royal splendor, for the list of new plays that the festival will this year present is probably the most magnificent that Malvern has ever seen. It includes Mr. Bernard Shaw's latest production, "Geneva," on which he has been engaged for some years. Mr. James Bridie is contributing "The Last Trump," Lord Dunsany, "Alexander," and Mr. C. K. Munro, "Coronation at Mrs. Beam's." There is also a possibility that Mr. J. B. Priestley will be represented at the festival for the first time, with a play which he says is different from anything that he has ever done. In addition to these attractions Miss Elisabeth Bergner is to play in "Saint Joan." And beyond the theater there is always Malvern itself, concerning which an obscure poet wrote three hundred years ago.

Great Malverne, on a rock
Thou standest surely;
Do not thyself forget,
Living securely;
Thou hast of blessing store,
No country town hath more,
Do not forget therefore
To praise the Lord.

An Evangelist of Song

Ministry of Music, the Life of William Rogers Chapman, by Mina Holway Caswell. Portland, Maine: The Southworth - Anthoensen Press. $4.50.

Without reading a word, a reviewer of a book about William Rogers Chapman, the choral conductor, would know what to say, provided he had ever been at all in the man's acquaintance. For Chapman's biography was written all over him. To see him once in action at a concert was to know him completely.

Chapman was the type of American that labors for the popularization of song after the manner of an evangelist. Many men have done the sort of thing he did; hardly a community can be found, probably, that has not come into contact more or less close with a man of his profession, or that has not raised up one of its own. But Chapman, while resembling the others in aim, was surely quite by himself in method. With most conductors, it is take them or leave them, so independent are they. But there was no leaving Chapman. People had to take him, to get rid of him. When he appeared in a town to organize a music festival, he proved irresistible. Everybody who possessed a voice felt an impulse to use it. Everybody who lacked such endowment and who had, nevertheless, a craving for the sound of melody, wanted to be audience.

One of Chapman's achievements, the pair of annual festivals which he instituted in Bangor and in Portland, Maine, gives occasion for the big volume with the title, "Ministry of Music," which Mina Holway Caswell has put together. "The Messiah," "Elijah," "The Creation," and "Samson and Delilah" were like newly excavated monuments of a lost civilization to most of those who sang under Chapman in the Armory at Portland in the first decade of the present century, and to those as well who listened. Since the advent of the radio, such classics are known, the loudspeaker's way, from Pole to Pole. In neighborhoods that Chapman drew his choral contingents from 30 years ago, they were the equivalent of discoveries.

To look more particularly at the book, it is a vast compilation in county-history style, with everybody's name mentioned. Chapman did more, too, than direct the Maine Festivals from 1897 to 1927. Maine, truth to tell, was his field of activity only in an incidental way. New York City was where he carried on chief operations. For notwithstanding his predilection for the tall grass, he was a town man and a metropolitan musician. He liked Maine and his farm in Bethel. But he liked the city better, plain enough to see from Miss Caswell's account.

Still, he can hardly remain more than a secondary figure in New York musical history; while in Maine he will continue to stand for a period of high accomplishment. He will be remembered for leading the State to rare heights of self-expression, and for helping the people attain valuable self-understanding.

W. P. T.

How to Paint and Carve

Painting in Oils, by Bertram Nicholls. New York: The Studio. $3.50.

Wood-Carving, by Alan Durst. New York: The Studio. $3.50.

These latest additions to the "How to Do It" series come, like their companions, from artists qualified in their fields to instruct as well as to exemplify. Mr. Nicholls is president of the Royal Society of British Artists, and Mr. Durst is a teacher at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington.

Mr. Nicholls takes up in craftsmanlike order the workshop and its equipment, treatment of the canvas, transferring the design, colors and mediums, amplification of the main theme, and a discussion of the technique of 13 masters as exemplified in reproductions of pictures by Veronese, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Chardin, Canaletto, Reynolds, Crome, Turner and others. Further illustrations exemplify in 18 illustrations the detailed impasto of several of these masters, showing their foundational drawing and individualities of brushwork.

Mr. Durst gives separate presentation to carving in relief and in the round, exemplifying the several processes, with photographic report of each essential phase, starting with drill in the use of tools, drawing the design on wood, setting the central figure and reducing the background, and so forward to the finish. Showing the application are several plates reproducing the work of Mr. Durst and John Sager. There are also 15 plates, with comment, illustrating work from ancient Egyptian times to the present.

E. C. S.

The Seven Arts in Russia

The Seven Soviet Arts, by Kurt London. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4.

This is an attempt to describe the state of affairs in the arts in the Soviet Union. The author is a German intellectual, an exile from his country, who settled for a time in London, made a lecture tour in Russia, and has now come to America.

His book, "Film Music," was published first in a Russian translation from the German original. The author's preface to the Russian edition, dated December, 1935, opens with a typical sentence: "I am proud and happy that this attempt at a systematic treatment of cinema music appears in the Soviet Union first." His prefatory note to the American edition of "The Seven Soviet Arts" is dated "Autumn, 1937," and its tone is exactly the reverse of the enthusiasm revealed in the Russian edition of the earlier book. This state of disillusionment colors the author's description of the Soviet arts.

He relates that the entire edition of his "Film Music" was junked after he had shown the fine English edition of the same book. It seems that the State Publishing House was so impressed by the English printing job and so ashamed of its own that it made this grandiloquent gesture without any thought of the expense involved.

Recurrent digressions of a personal nature and political asides do not enhance the value of this book as a source of information. Yet there is a great deal of information, even precise, "pedantic" information, some of it of small interest, such as, for instance, the exact wording of contracts signed by Soviet artists with the All-Russian Co-operative Union of Workers in the Fine Arts, including the blanks and the dotted lines. It is evident that the author has made a real effort to get authentic information through both official and unofficial channels. Although he ironically quotes the objections of the British critics to his "Teutonic thoroughness" and adds that they will have "especial reason to rejoice this time," he is so utterly un-Teutonic in the present volume as to misspell names consistently. Thus, the Soviet composer Mossolov, who has five index references, appears as "Molossov" each time.

Nicolas Slonimsky

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What manner of love***	Tracy-Eischen
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Commerce and Finance

Secretary of Treasury Denies Rumors of Dollar Devaluation

Business and Industry

Johns-Manville Places Educator On Directorate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Public interest in the business of Johns-Manville Corporation today had active representation with the election of Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to the board of directors. Dr. Jessup will advise the corporation on problems of social responsibility.

In announcing the election of the Carnegie educator, Lewis H. Browne, Johns Manville president, explained that Dr. Jessup would help to interpret the viewpoint of the public in correlating the corporation policies with modern needs of business and industry.

"The making of profits is, of course, fundamental to all soundly managed enterprises, but the measure of corporate success goes beyond profits and now includes service to the community and nation as well," Mr. Browne said in the letter informing Dr. Jessup of his election.

"The pioneering which you have done in studying the social and economic problems of the teaching profession and your interest and long experience in human development especially qualify you to advise industry as it assumes these new and larger responsibilities."

Dr. Jessup has been head of the Carnegie Foundation for four years. Previously he was president of State University of Iowa, a member of the National Council of Education and president of the National Association of State Universities. On the corporation directorate he succeeds Clarence M. Wooley.

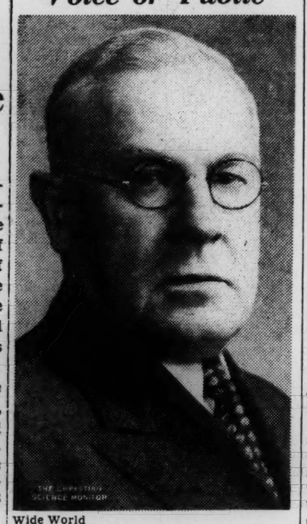
For the present the new educator-director is not expected to assume any special detail, but will study reports, make recommendations to the directorate and advise on matters of policy, it was said.

The broad experience of Dr. Jessup in the field of education and social problems was stressed in the Browne letter in terms of his awareness of "the profound changes in economic and social thinking that have taken place in this country in the past decade."

"As a result, American business is today confronted not only with new social responsibilities, which it must discharge, but with new concepts that profoundly alter the relationships of business to its stockholders, its employees, the government and the general public," the letter continues.

Determination of industrial policies, as well as consideration of great national economic questions, must more and more include not merely the strictly economic factors on which business men are accustomed to rely, but on wholly new elements of great importance."

Voice of 'Public'



Wide World

Dr. Walter A. Jessup
Elected a Director of Johns-Manville Corporation

Rayburn Asks Nation To Help Government Promote Prosperity

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Rep. Rayburn of Texas, the Democratic leader, called upon the nation tonight to help the Government bring prosperity back.

He said in a speech prepared for the Washington Star Radio Forum that Congress had done its job "well," and that "it now remains to be seen whether others will do their part."

Mr. Rayburn asserted that he was not one of the "gloomy prophesiers who wail that we cannot, even by pulling together," restore good times.

Among the accomplishments of Congress he listed passage of wage-hour legislation, the naval expansion program, the new tax law, crop control legislation, the investigation of monopoly and legislation to regulate civil aviation.

Declaring that no recommendation of President Roosevelt or act of Congress should have frightened capital, the Texan asked, "Why the recession in 1937?"

"What put the fear into the people with money to spend, to make employment and to carry on industry?" he asked. "The President and the Congress have made a diligent and sustained effort to encourage private spending.

"Why is money timid, when, from many sources, it appears that sound use of it may be made to create employment and profits?"

Mr. Rayburn defended the Administration's spending program, declaring that until normal buying power is etsablished and business can absorb the unemployed, "we cannot let people starve."

Morgenthau Says Devaluation Talk Lacks Foundation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to England, sought to nail rumors of impeding dollar devaluation.

Flatly denying the reports, Mr. Morgenthau indicated they originated with speculators who have bought gold in hope of profit.

"I don't know how long people with horse sense will listen to these speculators," the Treasury head said.

Mr. Kennedy, who is a financial adviser to the Administration, said at New York that if the United States devalued, other countries also would change the gold values of their currencies. So, he asked, "what good would devaluation do us?"

"The day of devices is gone," the envoy added.

Most of the rumors, which originated in Europe, said that the relationship between the dollar and gold would be changed so that the price of gold would be increased automatically from the present level of $35 per ounce to $41.34 per ounce.

Private ownership of gold, except for artistic or industrial purposes, is not permitted in this country, but anyone acquiring gold abroad for $35 per ounce would profit by devaluation.

As between currencies, such as the American dollar and the English pound, however, gold is merely a common medium in which the value of each may be expressed. If all changed their gold values proportionately, the ratio of one currency to another—which is the important thing to international trade and finance—would not be changed. For instance, if it continues to take about 4.86 American dollars to buy one English pound, as it does now, it doesn't make much difference what either currency is worth in terms of gold.

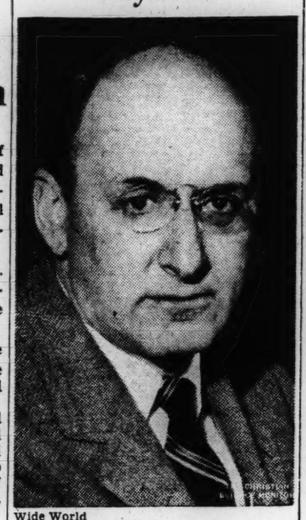
Actually, the American dollar is the only major currency in the world which has a real fixed gold value. Any foreign government can at any time trade an ounce of gold for $35 or vice versa. Some other currencies have nominal gold values but their actual gold values are usually determined by their worth in terms of American dollars.

Auto Output Gain Contra-Seasonal

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated output of the automobile factories for this week at 41,790 cars and trucks, a contra-seasonal gain over last week's 40,175 units. Production a year ago this week was 111,620 cars and trucks.

The survey said the present production and sales trend would hold firm for at least another two or three weeks.

Says 'No'



Wide World

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States

Forecasts 'Yes'

Dr. Lewis Haney
Professor of Economics at New York University

Minimum Prices Set By General Foods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Austin S. Iglehart, President of General Foods Sales Company, Inc., announces that effective June 27, contracts will be made by the company with retailers in Ohio, setting minimum prices on four products, in accordance with the Ohio Fair Trades' Act.

"This step undertaken by General Foods is an experiment to be confined to the State of Ohio," Mr. Igleheart explained. "We are attempting to help retailers protect their investments against the small minority of predatory price cutters.

"The minimum mark-up provided is approximately 6 per cent over manufacturer's sales prices. There is no idea on our part, of trying to create higher prices to the consumer. We want to serve the public good by aiding an attempt to maintain greater business stability and to serve the interest of fair play and sound business practices by stopping loss leader selling."

Drop in Business' Loans Less Severe

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said bank loans to business decreased last week by the smallest sum in 19 weeks.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans dropped $4,000,000 to a total of $3,958,000,000 in the week ended June 15. In the last three months the weekly decreases have run as high as $60,000,000 and have averaged about $30,000,000 per week. Business loans of the banks were $368,000,000 lower than a year ago.

The banks reported an increase of $141,000,000 in their holdings of direct Treasury obligations, of $17,000,000 in holdings of securities guaranteed by the Government, and of $28,000,000 in holdings of other securities.

Cleveland Movie Houses Consider Part Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Reflecting decline in attendance which makes operations unprofitable at current film rental cost levels, 80 of Cleveland's 96 movie houses are considering exhibition of films only three or four days a week until larger attendance makes full-time operations profitable.

The move is primarily against high cost rental contracts, entered into last year when the operators expected continuance of good attendance. They say current smaller business has thrown contracted picture rental cost out of proportion, and most of them are unfavorably impressed with current offerings.

It is understood the closing plan would affect only independent houses in Cleveland. Larger theaters operated by Loew's, Inc., Warner Brothers, and Radio-Keith-Orpheum will not close.

The plan represents the first serious attempt at concerted action in the industry. In addition to costs, running double features is probably responsible, as requiring many more films than single features. Against this are a currently reduced production of first grade pictures and financial difficulties of smaller companies. These latter usually produce Grade B pictures coupled with grade A's in double features, but this year some have been unable to complete scheduled production.

Devaluing Dollar Likely This Fall, Haney Forecasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further devaluation of the dollar, probably after the November elections, was forecast yesterday by Dr. Lewis Haney, professor of economics at New York University, speaking at a luncheon forum given by the Commodity Corporation, of which he is economic adviser. Declaring that commodities are the best hedge against the positive effects of inflation and that commodity prices will go up as the value of the dollar goes down, he explained that commodities, unlike the securities of corporations purchased as inflation hedges, involve no increase in operating expenses in line with larger sales volume, and are free from labor troubles and the restraining effects of price fixing.

Positive inflation will occur just as soon as the insulating effect of government policies such as "sharing the wealth," price fixing, managed currency, and conditions of "virtual dictatorship" resulting in complete business uncertainty are overcome, Dr. Haney said. With the relaxing of artificial controls, orthodox economic processes will again function and spontaneous inflation will begin, he said. Already the Administration seems to increasingly sense the need for confidence in business, and managed currency is turning out a "dud," according to Dr. Haney, who said he did not forsee authoritarian government in this country.

Further devalution of the gold dollar is a strong probability although it is not likely to take place until after November, as it would not be good "political medicine" at this time, Dr. Haney said, describing the background of potential inflation.

The price-stimulating effect of reduced gold value of the dollar has been a "complete flop," he stated. The price of gold has been marked up but the price of other commodities has not gone up in proportion."

"Either we must decide that the gold buried in Kentucky is of no value or the price of other commodities must increase," Dr. Haney said.

Australia's Foreign Trade Off Sharply In 9 Months Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Compared with the first nine months of the 1936-37 fiscal year, Australia's overseas trade declined by £19,000,000 sterling during the nine months ended March 31, 1938.

The total favorable balance of this period was £9,175,000 sterling, compared with £28,275,000 in 1936-37.

A favorable balance of £21,000,000 sterling is required to meet overseas interest commitments. Whether this balance will be reached by June 30, making it unnecessary for Australia to call on London funds to meet commitments, is not yet predictable.

The following table summarizes, in sterling values, the oversea trading position at March 31:

	1936-37 £	1937-38 £
Exports		
Merchandise	88,550,000	85,194,000
Gold	8,495,000	10,281,000
Total	97,045,000	95,475,000
Imports		
Merchandise	67,224,000	84,732,000
Gold	1,546,000	1,568,000
Total	68,770,000	76,300,000
Excess of exports	28,275,000	9,175,000

NYSE to Collect Short Sale Data

NEW YORK (AP)—The committee of member firms of the New York Stock Exchange announced it plans to collect more detailed statistics concerning short sales.

A monthly release reporting the short interest in individual issues will replace the old method of indicating the aggregate total for all listed issues, the committee said. Only those stocks with a substantial short interest or in which significant changes occurred would be included, it added.

Reports are to be submitted by each firm for "the total short interest in each listed stock." This would save considerable clerical effort and expedite compilation by the exchange, it was announced.

Bond Maturities Total $132,862,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during July will total $132,862,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 69, of which 8 amount to $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

July 1	
Boston & Albany R. R. deb. 5s	$2,015,000
Boston & Providence R. R. deb. 5s	2,170,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. eq. "V" 5s	1,200,000
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie Ry. cons. 4s	56,863,000
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie Ry. cons. 5s	14,284,000
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. 3d ext. 4s	3,828,000
Pacific Railroad Co. of Mo. 2d ext. 5s	2,573,000
July 15	
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. serial 1½% notes	1,530,000

June maturities amounted to $49,180,000 and the 43 issues and portions of issues falling due in August total $15,752,200.

Suit Against Elec. Bond For Income Tax Settled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury settled for $124,519 a $613,562 deficiency claim against 1931 income tax returns of the Electric Bond & Share Company of New York City and its affiliates.

The stipulation of settlement did not disclose the items on which either party receded.

The Government had contended $520,000 paid officers and employees as a bonus was "excessive" and did not constitute necessary expense. It said $5,044,630 claimed as a loss on securities sold to Electric Power & Securities Company was not a proper deduction.

Wall Street Asks How Reliable Are Business Prognostications

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Yesterday's sudden rush-up in stock prices, the best market in months, was seen here as a curious reflection on the reliability of business forecasts. Three conspicuous bearish predictions had been made in the previous week.

The old-line Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington saw a slight pick-up in business only in the fall. President Sloan of General Motors made the front pages with a bearish statement. Col. Leonard Ayres in the widely read Cleveland Trust Company monthly review said that so far there have been no convincing indications that business activity is even leveling out. After speculators had the week end to think over this barrage of bearishness they bought stock all day Monday.

Taking Prophets in Reverse

Those who take their prognosticators in this reverse fashion have had some justification in the last year. While the Bureau of Agricultural Economics put its neck well out last fall with a bearish view which it has since maintained consistently, Mr. Sloan told General Motors stockholders last October 28 that the corporation's policy was based on the belief that the "present situation will be found to be merely an adjustment of temporary character," and Colonel Ayres told the American Bankers' Association a year ago Saturday that, while a combination of price movements at that time "may well make one wonder whether or not still more serious developments may be impending, the answer will probably turn out to be in the negative."

In fact, many leaders of public opinion a year ago were very optimistic. General Dawes, who had been remarkably right in predicting the upturn of the summer of 1935, came out in May, 1937, with a book, "How Long Prosperity," in which he predicted a high degree of prosperity into 1939, and then a stock market collapse. With such bearishness many well-known men disagreed. Jesse Jones said, "I don't believe it. Conditions are good, they will continue to be good for many years."

Guesses by Nadler, Friday, Angas

Dr. Marcus Nadler said "I doubt very much if there will be another severe business slump in 1939." Dr. David Friday told the Wharton Institute of Finance and Commerce that the Federal Reserve Board index would reach 125, after which there would be a slight recession. Major Angas in the same month told the New Jersey Bankers' Association that he anticipated "a future of high prosperity for America with activity rivalling and eventually exceeding that of 1929." Still in May, 1937, Professor Edwin W. Kemmerer told the California Bankers' Association that "we are now facing a continuation of a long period of rising commodity prices which is likely to attain increasing momentum during the years immediately ahead."

Those who, on the other hand, take seriously such bearish predictions as last week's may be reassured by a glance through the newspaper files of last fall. Beginning in September Washington officials, led by Secretary of Commerce Roper, issued reassuring statements. A survey of 7,400 bankers' and 50,000 consumers' opinions at the A. B. A. convention in San Francisco indicated that at least half the public expected a prosperity peak before 1940. Roger Babson said "I am forecasting no boom, but I do promise business improvement."

Economic Statistics Forecast

Chairman Weir of National Steel said "I hear people compare the present situation with 1929. That is ridiculous," and President Brown of the Johns-Manville Corporation said "Nineteen thirty-eight should be a year of increasingly good business and resumed recovery."

Economic Statistics, Inc., was quoted in the Monitor on October 22 as saying "it is expected that business activity will start upward within the next week or two and that during the next three to six months business activity will reach a new all-time high." Jesse Jones said on October 13 that "our country has seldom been more prosperous."

On October 20 the Wall Street Journal reported that about two dozen of the government's "ace economists" held a meeting and made an average "guess" that the Federal Reserve index of industrial production for 1938 would stand at 114 (now below 80). Leon Henderson, WPA economist, said "I think if we get runaway prices, no doubt we will go bust."

Dr. Melvin T. Copeland of the Harvard Business School said monetary and financial factors pointed toward a further upswing of commodity prices. In London the "Financial News" said in a lead editorial in mid-September that "all things considered Wall Street pessimism seems to be premature. American recovery has halted but the evidence suggests that, after a breathing spell, it will go ahead once more.

Is Ford Right?

President Stanley of the British Board of Trade said on Nov. 2 in the House of Commons that "General statistics do not reveal the imminence of a slump and more detailed analysis of prospects of individual industries do not either."

On Nov. 24 Henry Ford said that "No one need look at next year with any uncertainty. The present slowdown is not a setback. It's the pause before another climb." On Nov. 20 The Christian Science Monitor reported a poll of 1,000 economists and said "In the judgment of 85 per cent of the members of the American Economic Association replying to the poll, the current business recession does not contain the elements which will make it a repetition of the depression of 1929-1932."

Bullish elements in Wall Street are now belatedly basing their activities on the optimism expressed last autumn by such leaders of the country's opinion. There is little respect here for the opinion expressed by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma reported by the Associated Press on May 20, 1937, just 13 months ago, that "There is only one way in which a new depression may be averted: That way is to agree upon the proper value of the dollar in terms of commodity prices and to keep that value permanently."

Cotton Spinning Rises in May To 89.3 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during May at 89.3 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 85.7 per cent during April this year, and 137.7 per cent during May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totaled 26,520,730 of which 21,341,750 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,539,440 and 21,786,054 for April this year, and 26,986,187 and 24,659,296 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 5,449,312,478, or an average of 205 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,265,957,018 and 198 for April this year, and 8,547,976,501 and 317 for May last year.

FHLB $41,500,000 Debenture Issue Placed on Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Preston Delano, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, announces the offering of a new issue of $41,500,000 of one-year, 1 per cent consolidated debentures, Series E, of the Federal Home Loan Banks, due July 1, 1939.

The issue is the largest offering of debentures so far made by the Home Loan Banks. The debentures are priced at 100 9-16, to yield 0.435 per cent.

This financing represents the fifth public offering made by the banks, which had $76,500,000 of debentures outstanding on May 31. According to Mr. Delano, the major purpose of the new issue is to refund $28,000,000 of 1¼ per cent debentures maturing July 1.

"The 12 Federal Home Loan Banks today are in the strongest financial position which they have yet attained in preparation for the needs of their members in providing ample resources for private home financing and construction," Mr. Delano stated. "Of their total consolidated resources of $263,768,738, more than 29 per cent is represented by holdings of cash, United States Government bonds and securities guaranteed by the United States.

"Outstanding loans advanced by the banks to their member institutions amounted to $186,509,821 on May 31, 1938. Of the present outstanding loans, $42,427,046 is represented by short term advances due and payable within one year. On the remainder, amortized over a 10-year period, installments amounting to $15,709,007 are due within 12 months.

"The debentures offered are the joint and several obligations of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks and are further secured by the assets of borrowing member savings and loan associations. On May 31, 1938 there were 3,949 member institutions of the System, the majority of which are local home financing institutions of the savings and loan type, while the remainder are mutual savings banks banks and life insurance companies."

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—French imports during 1937 were valued at 42,315,548,000 francs, about $1,713,779,694, compared with 25,414,076,000 francs, about $1,550,258,636, during 1936, reflecting a gain of about 65 per cent. French exports in 1937 recorded a gain of about 54 per cent compared with 1936 and were valued at 23,935,241,000 francs, about $969,376,260, compared with 15,491,820,000 francs, about $846,550,202 during the preceding year. It is pointed out, however, that the increase in the value of French foreign trade was partly due to the devaluation of the franc.

Steel Production—A total of 7,916,000 metric tons of pig iron was produced in France during 1937 in registering an increase of 1,686,000 tons over the 6,230,000 tons produced during 1936. During 1937, 7,902,000 tons of steel ingots were produced in surpassing the previous year's output of 6,902,000 tons. French exports of iron and steel in 1937 amounted to 1,930,000 metric tons and registered a marked increase over the 1,396,000 tons shipped during the preceding year.

Air Traffic—Air traffic between the Paris airport, Le Bourget, and Croydon as well as other European centers, is growing at a rapid rate. During 1937, an average of 350 persons and nearly seven tons of mail, newspapers, and parcels arrived at or left Le Bourget every day, while in 1923 the passenger rate was only 279 a day, an increase of 25 per cent. It is estimated that France has one airplane for every 15,500 inhabitants, one motorcar for every 16, and one bicycle for every five.

Alcoholic Beverages—Exports of alcoholic beverages to the United States from Bordeaux, France, during 1937 amounted to 1,141,976 gallons valued at $4,564,979, compared with 918,120 gallons valued at $3,960,640 during 1936.

Television—Special cables which will make television available to three radio stations in the southwestern part of France is now in the process of construction. The cables which will join Paris to Bordeaux, passing by way of Limoges and branching off to Birve-Toulouse, will service three television screens which will be installed at Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Limoges. A frequency of 4,000,000 cycles a second will be permitted by the cable which is to run underground, and telephone conversations, radio broadcasts, and television can be transmitted simultaneously over great distances.

Calais Lace—Calais lace shipments to the United States during March totaling 49,568 pounds valued at $120,425 decreased 11 per cent in value and 12 per cent in volume compared with the shipments during February. Shipments of Calais lace to the United States during the first quarter of this year amounting to 177,090 pounds valued at $418,679, decreased 19 per cent in volume and 6 per cent in value when compared with shipments totaling 218,939 pounds valued at $633,402 during the like quarter of 1937.

Artificial Wool—The Italian proprietors of the process for the production of artificial wool known as "Lanital" have recently organized a company in France for the purpose of manufacturing the product in that country. The new French company holds a license for the manufacture of "Lanital" solely in France and French colonies.

Potash Sales Up—The 1937-38 fertilizer season in France with 507,000 metric tons sold, according to figures just made available, showed the largest potash sales since 1929-30. Owing to drought and frost of last winter, which it is expected will react unfavorably on fertilizer sales, the outlook for potash consumption for the current campaign is less favorable as regards the French market. It is hoped there will be an increase in the export markets.

Revision of Customs Tariff—The French Government is to undertake a general revision of the customs tariff, primarily for the purpose of obtaining increased revenues, under the provisions of a decree on budgetary affairs. The revision of those import duties having a revenue character must be completed before July 31, 1938. The list of products affected and the date of application of the tariff changes will be fixed by decree issued upon the approval of the Ministries of Finance and Commerce.

Trade with United States—Total imports into France from all countries in March, 1938, were valued at $84,135,000. This was a decline compared with the $102,610,000 worth imported in February, 1938, and with the $116,032,000 imported in March last year. The United States continued to be by far France's principal source of supply, having furnished goods valued at $14,199,400 in March, $16,499,000 in February, and $15,435,000 in March, 1937.

SEE PAGE 16

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 11
Home Savings Bank	July 11
Union Savings Bank	July 11
Warren Institution for Savings	July 11
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Brookline Savings Bank	July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 11
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 20

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,400,000
Previous day	1,087,050
1938 volume to date	100,900,208
1937 volume to date	223,995,557

Leading Stocks Continue to Rise; Trading Is Brisk

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Profit selling barely dented the rallying armor of today's stock market and leading industrials pushed up fractions to more than 3 points.

There were a few wide gainers. Among these were Allied Chemical and Eastman Kodak, up 10 and 5 points, respectively, at the best, on small turnovers.

Steels, motors, coppers and specialties were conspicuously favored. After an uneven period in the morning, buying broadened in virtually all groups. For a brief interval the ticker tape was a minute behind. The pace slowed later, but quotations were around top levels near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares.

On the Curb, upward performers included Aluminum of America, Humble Oil, Jones & Laughlin, Montgomery Ward "A," Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Niles-Bement-Pond, and Pepperell.

Rail Bonds Advance

Rails maintained early gains of 1 to 3 points towards the last hour in the bond market today.

Industrials were mixed, some active issues maintaining early substantial gains, while others eased off.

U. S. Treasuries irregular earlier, firmed up towards the last. Everett Smith, financial representative of Federal Home Loan Banks, announced quick subscription of the entire issue of $41,500,000 of one-year 1 per cent consolidated debentures offered this morning at 100 9-16 to yield about 0.435 per cent. Treasury changes ranged from a 5-32 gain to a 1-32 decline.

Among rail gainers of 2 points or more were: Pennsylvania 4½s debentures; Northern Pacific 4s and 6s; Great Northern 4s of '46 "G"; Santa Fe adjusted stamped 4s and 4s of '95 and Southern Pacific 3¾s. Illinois Central, St. Louis division 3½s dropped 38 points on a single sale, the first in some time.

Among industrials, Jones & Laughlin Steel 4¼s rose more than 2 points; Walworth 4s up about 2 and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s were up about ½. International Paper 5s down about ½.

In the foreign list, German 5½s were down about ¼; Italy 7s up about the same.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market took a cue from Wall Street today and ran up sizable gains in active trading. The gilt-edged group, however, was droopy as traders switched to more speculative shares. German bonds were strong. Among industrials interest centered in commodity, steel and aviation shares. Kaffirs weakened as speculative rumors ebbed. Oils were steady. Trans-Atlantics moved higher.

Paris: International issues were in demand in an active Bourse today and other sections, except for kaffirs, were higher. Suez Canal gained 290 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton closed 3d to 6d higher today as traders digested reports of unfavorable American crop weather and a brighter European political outlook. Turnover in cotton goods at Manchester broadened.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Morris & Co (Philip) 5% pf "A"	84c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Silverwood Dairies, Ltd (np)40c cum pt pf	25c	..	July 15	June 30

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Dravo Corp 6% pf	75c	.. July	1	June 20
Group Corp 6% pf	75c	.. July	1	June 20
Un Print & Pub, Inc (Del), $2 cum pf	50c	.. July	25	June 25

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
West Kootenay Pow & Lt Co, Ltd	$10	.. July	2	June 20
Woodward & Lath	50c	.. June	29	June 23

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Greenwich G Co $1.25 pt pf	8c	.. July	1	June 20
Un Milk Prod pf	50c	.. July	1	June 22

Interim

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Glen Alden Coal	12½c	.. July	20	July 2

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Acadia Sug Ref Co, Ltd	10c	.. June	1	..
Southern Weav Co	20c	.. June	30	June 27

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Hardware Co	25c	Q	July 1	June 17
Amer Inv 7% pf	43¾c	Q	July 1	June 17
Balaban & Katz Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Amer Inv 6% pf	30c	Q	July 1	June 20
Bartgis Brothers Co 6% conv pf	37½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Biltmore Hats Ltd	25c	S	July 15	June 30
Birmingham Fire Ins Co of Ala (Birmingham, Ala)	25c	Q	July 1	June 28
Brandtjen & Kluge 7% conv pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 23
Brookline Oil Co	2c	M	June 15	June 10
Can F Ins (Winnipeg, Man)	$2	S	July 2	June 18
Cebu Sugar Co	10c	..	June 30	June 23
Cleve Hob Mach	20c	Q	July 1	June 25
Com Disc (Los Angeles Calif) 8% pf	20c	Q	July 9	July 1
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	July 9	July 1
Conn G&C5sec3 pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 15
Det River Tunnel	$4	S	July 15	July 8
Dome Mines Ltd (new)	50c	Q	July 20	June 30
Eason Oil Co cum cv pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 24
General Box Co	1c	..	July 1	June 17
Gr Lakes Engr W	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Greenwich Gas Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Hatfield-Campbell Crk Coal 8% prior pf	15c	Q	July 1	June 22
Interstate H Equip	11c	..	July 15	July 1
Kan P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Kansas P&L 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Kirsch Co $1.50 cum pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Knapp M $2.50 pf	37½c	Q	June 30	June 22
Mickelberry's Fd Prod Co $2.40 pf	60c	Q	July 1	June 21
Montreal L, H & P Cons	38c	Q	July 30	June 30
Montreal Telegr Co	68c	..	July 15	June 30
Morris (Phil) & Co	75c	..	July 15	June 30
No Am Finance Corp Cl A	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
No Am Finance Corp cum pr pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 20
No Am Finance Corp 7% pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 20
No States Pwr (Minn) pf	$1.28	Q	July 15	June 30
Northid Greyhd Li Inc $6.50 I conv pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
Oahu Sug Co Ltd	10c	M	July 15	July 5
Onomea Sug Co	10c	M	June 20	June 10
Park-Wilshire Co vtc $1	..	June	15	June 4
Penn Fed Corp, 4½% pf	$1.12½	S	July 1	June 20
Scruggs-V-BIne6%1pf	$3	S	July 1	June 20
SecHldLtc6%n-cupf	60c	..	July 2	June 22
Sonoco Products 12½c	Q	June 30	June 27	
Sonoco Prd 5½ pf $1.25	Q	June 30	June 27	
So Nor N T (Conn)	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
S Berkshire Pw&R 50c	..	June 30	July 1	June 20
S Canada Pw Ltd	20c	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Texas El Sv $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Third Nat(NshvT)	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Title Insur Minn	$1.50	S	July 1	June 28
Torrington Water	50c	Q	June 30	June 23
Travelers Insur	$4	Q	July 1	June 20
Un Public Sv (Minn)	$6	..	July 1	June 20
United Gold Eq of Can Ltd stand shs	3c	..	July 15	July 5
United Milk Prod	50c	Q	July 1	June 22
United Milk Prod pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 22
WaterlooT&S Cont	$2.50	S	July 2	June 23
Woodward&Lt% pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 23
Worcester Sub Elec	$1	..	June 30	June 16

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	42	42	42	Jun 17
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	33	33	33	..
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	25	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅜
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19¼	19½	19¼	Jun 20
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	41	52	49¾	51¾	+1⅝
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun 20
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	48	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	15	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6	6	6	+ ½
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	10	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	6	6	6	— ¼
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 18
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	15	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	+2⅜
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	3	6	5⅞	6	Jun 20
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	20	162	156	161	+9
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	69	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	44	44	44	+1⅞
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	88	43⅞	43	43⅛	+ ⅜
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 17
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	15	15	15	Jun 10
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	65¼	64½	65¼	+2
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¼e)	6	55½	55½	55½	9+2½
42½	23¼	Am Bk Note (.60e)	25	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
91½	70¾	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	5	31¾	31	31	+ ½
167	160¼	Am Can (4)	10	90½	89½	90½	+ ¼
27½	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	+ ¾
50	27	Am Car & Fdy	10	18¾	17¾	18½	+1
17⅝	9½	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	3	31	30½	30½	Jun 17
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	25	13¾	12⅞	13½	+ ¾
110	88½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
8⅛	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	106	106	106	Jun 17
13¾	9	Am Colortype	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
16¾	8¼	Am Comi Alco	11	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
4¾	2½	Am Crystal Sug	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am Encaus Tiling	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Am European	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 24
19¾	10	Am & For Power	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	16	14¾	16	+1⅝
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+1⅝
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	9½	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	Am Ice	6	2	2	2	..
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
7⅛	4⅞	Am International	8	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive	16	17⅞	16	17	+1⅝
14½	10	Am Locomot pf	2	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+5⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	8	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am M & Met	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
106	99½	Am Metal (¾e)	20	32½	30½	32½	+2
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	1	107	107	107	+1
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	65	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅜
33	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	11	34	33	33	+ ¼
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	15	30	29	29½	+ ½
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	12	13⅜	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅜
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	27	17¼	16½	17	+ ¾
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	4	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ¾
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	5	16½	15¾	16½	Jun 20
56¾	28¼	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	1	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	82	40½	39¼	39⅞	+1⅛
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	118½	116½	118½	+2
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	1	52	51¾	52	+1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	60	23	21⅜	22⅛	+1⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	8	7½	7½	..
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	2	12	12	12	— ½
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	5	22¾	22¼	22¾	+1
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	102	102	102	— ¾
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	31	133⅛	132	133	+ ⅜
26¼	12¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	74½	72¾	74½	+1½
140½	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	19	77⅞	74½	76	+2¼
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	140½	140½	140½	Jun 17
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	4	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	56	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+3¾
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	14	34¾	33	34	..
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	42	6½	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
36¾	21	Anaconda	3	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅜
50	29	Anaconda W & C	275	27⅜	26¼	27¼	+1
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	35	35	35	+3
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	15	15	+1
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	3	13½	13	13½	+1½
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	3	21½	21½	21½	..
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun 20
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	90	90	90	Jun 20
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	19	47¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	4	36¾	36	36¾	+1
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	14	32	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅜
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	39	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf(1¾k)	1	60	60	60	Jun 20
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2k)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 17
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	54	28	26½	28	+1¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1⅛k)	2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Jun 16
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	16	18	17	18	+1½
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
107¼	103⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	61	22	20¾	22	+1
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	1	106½	106½	106½	Jun 20
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	25	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jun 20
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	8	42	42	42	+2
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
3½	2	Aust Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	19	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
24½	15⅜	Calif Packing (1a)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+1⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	48	7¼	6¾	7	+ ⅛
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	11⅞	11	11⅞	+1⅜
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	146	17¼	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	18	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	2	13¼	13	13	..
95½	62½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	3	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
55½	29⅝	Case (J I) Co	6	83	82	83	+1¼
106	100½	Caterpil Tract (1e)	1	45¼	43½	45¼	+1⅜
18⅞	9	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 16
94	92	Celanese Corp	28	14½	13¾	14¼	+1½
21⅝	12⅛	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Celotex Corp	9	18¾	17½	18	+ ⅛
4½	2	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	..
11	7	Cent Foundry	20	3½	3⅜	3	+ ¼
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	9½	9	9½	Jun 17
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¼	4¼	Jun 14
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	45	38	37	37¼	+ ¾
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	37	7¼	6½	7	+ ⅜
12¼	6	Checker Cab	1	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	3	8¾	7⅝	8¾	+2¾
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	40	24⅜	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
48½	27½	Ches Corp	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	6	31½	31	31½	+ ½
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 16
4⅜	..	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	¾	¾	..
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2¾	Chi Great W pf	1	½	½	½	Jun 20
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 17
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	20	12½	11¾	12¼	+ ¾
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	25	25	25	Jun 16
40¼	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jun 9
2½	1	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1¾	½	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 17
5⅞	3¼	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	2	13½	13½	13½	Jun 20
63½	35⅝	Childs Co	3	5½	5½	5½	..
		Chrysler Corp (1⅛e)	208	47¼	44¾	46⅝	+1½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	1	11½	11½	11¼	+ ½
3¾	2	City Stores	18	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	7	17½	17	17½	+1½
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1⅜
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	20	39½	38½	39½	— ¼
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	2	15⅜	15½	15¾	+ ¼
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	16	135	131½	135	+5
80	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	..
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	25	9⅞	9½	9¾	..
27⅜	13½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jun 17
20	9½	Collins & Aik (¾e)	12	21	19⅞	21	+1¼
22¼	13½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	12½	12¼	12½	+1½
21¼	13	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	12	16	15	16	+1
9⅝	5½	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
79	57	Colum G & El	84	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
15½	9	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	62	61	62	+1
34	27½	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	1	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
76	53¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	3	32	31½	32	Jun 17
38¾	23	Colum Carbon (4)	2	77½	77	77½	+3½
95½	84	Coml Credit (4)	18	32⅛	31½	32	+ ⅝
44¾	31½	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93¾	93½	93¾	Jun 8
100½	90	Coml Invest Tr (4)	20	38½	37	38½	6+1½
10	5⅞	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	100	100	100	Jun 20
2	1	Coml Solvents	34	8½	8	8	+ ⅛
45	25	Com'with & South	35	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
28	22½	Com Ed So pf (2¼k)	15	40½	39½	40	+ ½
7⅛	3⅞	Com'with Ed (1¾)	14	25½	24¾	25	+ ¾
24½	15	Conde Nast	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
8	6	Congoleum-Nairn	9	18¼	17¾	18	+ ¼
19½	11	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 20
8	4¼	Consol Aircraft	25	16	15½	15½	+ ¼
26⅛	17	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison (1e)	123	25⅞	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	Cons Edison pf (5)	10	96½	96⅛	96½	+ ¼
6⅛	4½	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅞	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	2	6¼	6	6	..
25	15	Cons Laundries	5	3⅝	3½	3½	..
7	3	Consol Oil (.80)	48	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
103	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Jun 20
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
1	½	Consol Textile	22	⅜	¼	⅜	..
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 20
86½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	17	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	44	17	16⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
4	1⅞	Cont Bak B	14	2	2	2	+ ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	82⅛	81¾	82¼	Jun 20
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	36	41	39¾	40¾	+ ⅛
111	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ¾
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	30½	28½	30¼	+1
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	16	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	32	30½	29	29½	— ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	3	12⅜	12	12⅜	+2½
65¾	53	Corn Products (3)	13	67	66¼	67	+1¼
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	9	20¼	20	20	— ¼
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
30	19	Crane Co	8	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
25	21⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	91	91	91	+3
10½	5¾	Cream of Wh(1½e)	3	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
21¼	13	Crosley Radio	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
38⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	18	30	29	29¼	+ ¾
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun 17
33⅜	25½	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	2	28¾	28	28	Jun 16
12¼	7½	Crown Zeller (⅝e)	19	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	M'y 26
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	41	27	25⅞	26⅜	+1⅛
94¼	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	70	70	70	Jun 20
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	4	½	⅜	⅜	Jun 20
5⅝	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
18½	12	Cudahy Pack	2	13	13	13	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	7	5	4⅞	5	..
50¼	35	Curtis Pub pf(2¼k)	5¼	31¼			
21½	12½	Curtiss-Wright	30	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24¼	13¼	Curtiss-Wright A	47	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
		Cutler-Hammer	14

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Examination Policy Cause Of Official Dispute

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The disagreement between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board over bank examination policy reached a climax today in a demand by Secretary Morgenthau for immediate adoption of his program.

Mr. Morgenthau announced he would send his recommendations to the President for approval without the endorsement of Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board if the latter were not recieved in 48 hours.

Eccles Wants Liberality

The Treasury head has held up the new policy two weeks in an effort to get Mr. Eccles approval. The comptroller of currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Association of State Bank Examiners already have endorsed it.

Mr. Eccles has opposed the policy on the ground that it does not go far enough in liberalizing bank examinations. He has reiterated in recent weeks that "restrictive" rules were retarding the flow of credit into business and thereby delaying recovery.

Mr. Morgenthau's new program provides some liberalization of banking rules, but places more emphasis on standardization.

The chief differences in view as expressed by the two officials in recent discussions can be summed up briefly:

Mr. Morgenthau holds that the first duty of banks is to their depositors, and bank examinations should be strict enough to insure full compliance with that obligation.

Mr. Eccles contends that deposit insurance, by removing the threat of bank runs, should permit more latitude in making loans, and that liberalized credit policies would stimulate recovery.

Morgenthau's Program

Among the "liberalizing" provisions of the Morgenthau program are those to permit banks to purchase some local bond issues which they do not purchase now, and to permit banks to disregard temporary market depreciation of their highest grade securities.

Mr. Eccles had no comment on Mr. Morgenthau's announcement made late yesterday. A member of his staff said it was not known what the Reserve Board would do in response to the demand for a decision.

The two financial chiefs have differed before, just as they differ in appearance and background.

Mr. Eccles is short and slight, a native of Utah, where he became head of a bank at 22 and subsequently rose to prominence in Western financial circles.

Mr. Morgenthau is a native New Yorker, tall and dignified. He preferred the country to the city from boyhood and studied agriculture in college. A neighbor and friend of the President, he was drafted into New York State service while Mr. Roosevelt was Governor.

Mr. Eccles served as assistant secretary of the treasury under Mr. Morgenthau before his appointment to the Reserve Board. Last fall Mr. Eccles urged a vast Government spending program to fight the recession, but Mr. Morgenthau stoutly opposed it. The Secretary later expressed accord with the President's decision to embark on such a program.

Effort to Liquidate Reynolds Investing Blocked, SEC Told

NEW YORK (AP)—Franklin E. Mayer, industrial manager, told the Securities and Exchange Commission at a hearing into investment trusts that he blocked the efforts of a group of promoters to liquidate the portfolio of the Reynolds Investing Company.

Mr. Mayer, who said he negotiated the sale of the investment trust to the group for a commission of $35,000, testified that a requirement of the consummation of the deal was that he be made a director on the new board. He was also Vice-President.

Earlier testimony had shown that $882,500 of securities from the company's portfolio were liquidated and used to buy preferred stock of the Fiscal Management Co., Ltd., a Canadian holding company. Part of the funds, according to the testimony, were used to acquire control of the Reynolds Company.

Mr. Mayer testified he was asked to approve liquidation of $2,000,000 of the company's portfolio. He said he refused and was requested to resign his directorship. He declined to resign, he said, unless the $882,500 transaction was rescinded.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who investigated investment trusts during the spring, said a group pyramided an original $5 investment to a point where they got control of seven investment trusts with combined assets of $16,000,000 by using securities of the trusts' own portfolios to purchase control. Six men have been indicted.

Boston Stocks

June 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	66	65	65	66½
8.00	Bos Edison	114½	114	114¾	114
5.00	Bos Elevated	54	54	54	54
..	Bos Me A pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
..	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
..	E Mass pf	25½	25¾	25½	25
..	Eastern SS	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
1.00b	EmployGroup	18	17⅞	17⅞	17½
2.50	FirNatSt	27½	26⅝	27½	27½
1.00d	Gilchrist	5	5	5	4½
..	Mass Ut Assoc	2	2	2	1⅞
2.00	Mergenthaler	19	19	19	19
.50d	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	91½	91	91	89½
..	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Pac Mills	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	11⅞
..	Quincy Min	2	1¾	1⅞	1½
1.10d	Torrington	21	20¾	21	20
..	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
2.50b	Unit Sh M	69¼	69	69¼	68¾
..	Utah M&T	90c	90c	90c	89c

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Sept.	9.20	9.28	9.05	9.06	+.03
Dec.	9.45	9.48	9.30	9.30	—.03

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¾s '47-43	110.25	110.24	110.25
32	3½s '45-43	110.3	110.3	110.3
6	3½s '46-44	110.3	110.3	110.3
2	4s '54-44	114.19	114.19	114.19
63	2¾s '47-45	106.23	106.20	106.23
4	2½s '45	106.7	106.4	106.7
1	3s '48-46	108.4	108.4	108.4
8	3½s '49-46	108.24	108.24	108.24
1	4¼s '52-47	118.29	118.29	118.29
1	2¾s '51-48	104.25	104.25	104.25
25	2½s '48	104.16	104.16	104.16
2	3½s 52-49	108.15	108.15	108.15
86	2¼s '52-49	101.31	101.29	101.30
2	2¾s '54-51	103.18	103.15	103.18
17	2⅞s '60-55	104	103.30	103.30
70	2¾s '59-56	102.27	102.26	102.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-42	106.18	106.18	106.18

Home Owners' Loan

21	2¾s '49-39	103.6	103.4	103.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Alleghany 5s '50 st	19½	19½	19½
11	Allis Chalm 4s '52	106¼	106	106¼
20	Am & For P 5s 2030	53¼	52½	53¼
9	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¾	104¼	104¾
8	Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
12	Am T&T 3¼s '66	102⅜	102	102⅛
17	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅞	102¾	102¾
20	Anaconda Cop 4½ '50	104⅞	104½	104½
10	Arm Del 4s '57	92⅝	92½	92½
6	Arm Del 4s '55	93	93	93
1	AT&SF 4s '95	102¼	101¾	101¾
2	AT&SF aj 4s '95	80	80	80
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	81	80½	80¾
2	AT&SF 4s 1906-55	81	81	81
5	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	93¼	93	93
5	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'52	102	102	102
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	67	67	67
1	ACL cit 4s '52	51	51	51
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20	B&O rfg 6s '95	19¼	18½	19¼
30	B&O 1st 5s '48	40⅜	38½	38⅞
27	B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	17⅞	18½
1	B&O 5s '96 F	18	17¾	18
30	B&O 5s 2000 D	17½	17	17
97	B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	14½	15¼
23	B&O 4s '48	38¾	36⅝	37
16	B&OCnPLE&WV '41	29	29	29
12	B&O 5s S W '60	24¼	23⅝	24
1	Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	100	100	100
19	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
33	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	103⅞	104⅜
108	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	98	97⅝	98
22	Beth Stl 3½s '52	92¼	92¼	92⅜
1	Bost&Me 5s '67	21¾	21½	21¾
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	20½	20½	20½
6	Bost&Me 5s '55	23	22½	23
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104⅛	103⅞	104
20	Bkly Manh 4s '66	87	86½	87
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	69	69	69
12	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	105½	105⅜	105½
11	Buf R&P 4½s '57	18½	18⅜	18⅝
10	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	46½	46½	46½
3	Can Nor Ore 6s '66	90½	90	90⅛
3	Can Sou 5s '62	78	78	78
3	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114½	114¾
10	Can Pac 5s '44	111⅝	111½	111½
4	Can Pac 5s '54	96¼	96¼	96¼
8	Can Pac 4s perp	75¾	75¾	75¾
4	Caro C&O 6s '52	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Carin & Ad4s ser '81	35	35	35
2	Celotex 4½s '47ww	70	70	70
2	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4¼	4¼	4¼
13	Cen Ill & G 5s '51	96½	96	96½
44	Cen Pac 5s '60	41⅜	40½	40½
2	Cen Pac 4s '49	63	63	63
23	Cen R R NJ 5s '87	23	23	23
7	Centain- td 5½s'48	61	60¼	61
1	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	C&Ohio 4½s '92	113½	113½	113½
4	C&O 3½s '96D	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	91¼	91¼	91¼
22	Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	12⅞	13
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	77½	77½	77½
7	CB&Q 4½s'77	72½	72½	72½
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84¾	84¾
17	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅞	75¾	75¾
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11	11	11
8	Chic St West 4s '49	17½	16¾	17½
30	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8¼	8¼	8¼
43	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	CM&SP 4½s'89C	23	23	23
5	CM&SP gen 4s '89	20⅞	20¼	20¼
3	Chi & NW24½s'87	15¼	14⅞	15¼
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	4¾	4¾	4½
11	Chi & NW 4½s2037	8½	8	8½
2	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
7	Chi &NW 4s '87	15½	15¼	15½
6	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¾	3⅝	3¾
14	C R I & P 4s '58	16¾	16	16¾
12	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
5	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6	5⅝	6
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	105½	104¾	104¾
11	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	102	101¾	102
1	Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	78	78	78
4	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	81½	80	80
2	Childs Co 5s '43	65	64¾	65
2	CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	61½	61½	61½
10	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	62¼	62	62
6	ClevTerm 5s 1/1/'65	80	78¾	80
5	ClevTerm 5½s'72	74¼	73⅜	74¼
11	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	70	70	70
9	Col F&I 5s 43	100	100	100
5	Col F&I 5s 70	45	45	45
2	Col & So 4½s 80	36¾	36	36¾
14	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	89	87⅞	89
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Col Ry Pw & L 4s 55	108¾	108½	108½
9	Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	99⅞	99½	99⅞
12	Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	102¼	102	102
16	Comwlth Ed 4s 81	108¼	108⅛	108¼
13	Comwlth Ed 3¾s 65	106½	106½	106½
27	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
12	Con Edis 3½s 58	101¾	101⅝	101¾
21	Con Edis 3½s 51	100⅜	100	100⅜
4	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	108	108	108
52	Consum Pow 3½s 70	105¼	104⅞	105¼
3	Consum Pow 3½s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Cuba RR 7½s 46	49	49	49
8	Cuba RR 5s 52	38½	38⅛	38⅛
5	D & R G 5s 55 Asd	5	5	5
29	Det Ed5s 52	107½	107	107
2	Det Ed 4½s 61	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
13	Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110	110
1	Dow Chem 3s 51	105½	105½	105½
8	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109	108⅞	108⅞
24	Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	101	100½	101
16	Erie rfg 5s 67	12⅝	12	12⅛
14	Erie rfg 5s 75	13⅜	12¼	12⅜
5	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20½	20½	20½
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	100½	100½	100½
26	Fla E Cost 5s '74	5⅝	5½	5⅝
4	Gal H&H 5½s '38	100	100	100
7	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
34	Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	41	40½	41
4	Goodrich 6s '45	86	85¾	85¾
2	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105½	105½	105½
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	82	81	81
3	Gt Nor 5s '73	71	71	71
1	GtNor 4½s '76 D	66	66	66
13	GtNor 1st 4¼s '61	98¾	98	98
34	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	78¾	76½	78¾
19	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	71¼	71	71
4	Gt Nor 3½s '67	60	60	60
2	Gulf M&N 5s '50	63	63	63
5	Gulf St Util 4s '66	104	104	104
1	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Hocky V 4½s '99	110½	110½	110½
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	22	22	22
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
12	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16¼	16	16
2	IllCen 4s '32	39	39	39
3	Ill Cen 4s '53	37	37	37
2	Ill Cen 3½s ext '55	40¼	40	40¼
21	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	32	31	32
5	Ill Cen St L 3½s '51	52	52	52
12	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	35	34¼	35
1	IC&SCL&NO 4½s '63 *	32½	32½	32½
4	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
11	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅝	107¼	107¼
9	Interb R Tr 7s '32	52½	52½	52½
16	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	52½	52	52½
3	Intrb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	51	51	51
10	Interlake Iron 6s '47	79	77½	79
7	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	14	13⅞	14
35	Int Hydro El 6s '44	70¾	70	70
13	Int Paper 5s '55	78	77	77
3	Int Paper 5s '47	88¼	88¼	88¼
147	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	96½	96	96½
63	Int T&T 4½s '52	68½	67½	68½
16	Int T&T 5s '55	71	71	71
25	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	K S South 5s '50	58	57	58
5	K S South 3s '50	60	60	60
1	Kans C Pw 3½s '80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	103	102¾	102¾
6	Lac Gas 6s '42A	45¼	45	45
4	Lac Gas 5½s '53	53	52¼	52¼
12	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	32	32	32
2	Leh Val 4½s '2003	18¼	18	18¼
17	Leh Val 4s '2003	18¼	17½	18¼
19	Liquid Carb 4s '47	107	107	107
13	Loews 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	75	75	75
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	119½	119½	119½
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	84¼	84¼	84¼
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	75	75	75
2	Louis & N un 4s '40	99½	99½	99½
7	Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	105¾	105¼	105¾
2	Maine Cen 5s '60	39	39	39
4	Manat Sug 4s '57	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
14	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100⅛	100	100⅛
3	Met Ed 4½s '68	109	109	109
8	MilElR&L 5s '61B	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	Mil RE&P 5s '71	101¾	101½	101¾
5	MilSparta&NW4s'47	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
21	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14¾	14¼	14¾
2	M-K-T 4½s'6 '78	32	32	32
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32¾	32¼	32¼
11	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
10	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17½	17½	17½
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17½	17½
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¼	17¼	17¼
3	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17¼	17¼	17¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17¾	17¾
8	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅝	5½	5½
10	Mob&O 4½s '77	11	11	11
8	Mont Pow 3¾s'6 '66	92½	92	92½
2	Mor&Essex 5s '55	39	39	39
4	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	38½	37½	38⅜
2	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	49	49	49
2	Nassau El 4s '51	21¾	21½	21¾
8	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
3	Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Newark Gas 4s '48	120	120	120
4	New Eng T&T 5s '52	123¾	123½	123¾
1	NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	123¼	123¼	123¼
1	NEng RR 4s '45	25	25	25
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	95¾	95	95
7	N Orl Term 4s '53	50¾	50	50¾
48	NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¾	49	49½
34	NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	45¼	46
33	NYC cn 4s '98	54½	52	54½
30	NYC 3¼s '52	55½	54½	54⅞
46	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	46	45	45⅞
16	NYC & HR 4s '42	65	64½	65
3	NYC&HR 3½s '97	73	73	73
31	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	55	54¾	54¾
6	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	42½	41¼	41⅝
22	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109¼	108¾	108¾
22	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	99	98¼	98¾
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	85	83¾	83¾
4	Un Pac 3½s '70	85	85	85
1	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	81½	81½	81½
2	US Pipe&Fdry 5½s '46	111	110½	111
13	US Rub 5s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
19	Utah P&L 5s '44	82¼	81¾	81¾
4	Util P&L 5½s '47	48½	48½	48½
15	Util P&L 5s '59	48½	48½	48½
4	Va Ry&Pow 4½ '55 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Wabash 1st 5s '39	37¼	35	37¼
1	Wabash 2d 5s '39	19	19	19
5	Wabash 5s '76 B	7½	7½	7½
2	Wabash 5s '76 B ct	6	6	6
4	Wabash 4½s '78 C	7½	7½	7½
4	Walwrth 4s '55	58	58	58
6	Warner Bros 6s '39	69	68½	68½
2	Warren Brfos 6s '41	41½	41½	41½
5	West Md 4s '52	73½	72½	73½
5	West Pac 1st 5s '46	17¾	17¾	17¾
15	West Pac 5s '46 asd	16½	16¼	16¼
10	Western Un 5s '51	59¾	58¾	59¾
11	Western Un 5s '60	59	58⅝	59
6	West Shore 4s 2361	50½	50	50½
2	WestVaP&Pap 4½s '52	105	105	105
7	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	89¾	89½	89¾
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	10	10	10
57	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100	99¾	100

Foreign Bonds

5	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	47¾	47¾	47¾
5	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	6½	6½	6½
10	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80¾	80¾	80¾
4	Argentine 4s '72 May	90½	90½	90½
6	Australia 5s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Australia 5s '57	104	104	104
7	Australia 4½s'56	100⅝	100½	100⅝
27	Belgium 7s '55	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛
10	Belgium 7½s '49	104½	104¾	104½
1	Berlin City 6s '58	20½	20½	20½
6	Berl City El 6½s '59	29⅜	29¼	29¼
14	Brazil 8s '41	14⅞	14½	14½
7	Brazil 6½s '26-57	13	13	13
2	Brazil 6½s '27-57	13	13	13
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
12	Brisbane 5s '57	99½	99⅜	99½
9	Buen A 4½s&6s '77	54½	54⅛	54½
8	Canada 5s '52	112¾	112⅝	112¾
4	Canada 4½ '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
15	Canada 3¼s '61	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
13	Canada 3s '67	98	97¾	98
1	Canada 2½s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	17¼	17¼	17¼
8	Chile 7s '42	19¾	19¼	19¾
2	Chile 6s '60	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	Chile 6s '63	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14	14	14
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	23¼	23¼	23¼
5	Copenhag 5s '52	96⅝	96½	96⅝
2	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	82	82	82
16	Cuba 5½s '53	102	102	102
1	Cuba 5½s '45	69½	69½	69½
1	Czecho 6s '51	73½	73½	73½
4	Denmark 4½s '62	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5	Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	34½	34½	34½
1	GerCAgrBk6s'60Jul	30½	30½	30½
2	Ger Gov 5½s '65	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	31	31	31
1	Ger Gen El 6½s '40	48	48	48
1	Ger Gen El 6s '48	48	48	48
2	Hamburg St 6s '46	30¼	30¼	30½
2	Helsingfors 6½s '60	104¾	104½	104½
6	Hung Mun 7½s '45	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	Italy 7s 1951	78½	78¼	78½
7	Japan 5½s '65	57⅝	57	57
1	Met Water 5½s '50	101½	101½	101½
17	Milan City 6½s '52	63¼	63⅛	63¼
2	Norway 6s '44	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Norway 6s '43	105½	105½	105½
53	Norway 4½s '65	102⅝	102½	102½
2	Norway 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Orient Dev 6s '53	53	52½	53
26	Peru 1st 6s '60	8⅝	8½	8½
29	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2	Poland 8s 50	45½	45⅛	45⅛
10	Porto Aleg 7½s '66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7	6¾	7
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7	6¾	7
16	Rome 6½s '52	69⅞	69	69⅞
16	Roumania Inst 7s '59	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Sao Paulo St 8s '36	15½	15½	15½
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	30½	30	30½
5	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	Serbs Cts 5l 7s '62	29½	29½	29½
1	Sydney 5½s '55	101½	101½	101½
7	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	47⅞	47¼	47⅞
3	Tokyo City 5½s '61	50	50	50
11	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	53⅝	53	53⅝
2	Uruguay3¾s&4½s '79	40	39½	40
4	Westph Un El P 6s '53	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	+ ⅜
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	59	59	59	M'y 25
80	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	74	74	74	
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	100	46	45¼	46	+ ¼
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	60	6	6	6	Jun 17
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	30	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅜
58	48⅛	Cushman7½pf(3½)	10	58	58	58	Jun 14
23	18	Cushman $8 pf	10	23	23	23	M'y 31
107¼	102½	Dayton P&Lpf(4½)	10	107	107	107	
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	40	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
6⅜	4⅝	Det & Mac pf	20	5½	5½	5½	Jun 11
39¼	25	Devoe & RayA(1¾e)	430	29	28	29	+1
34	28¾	Dixie-VortexA(2½)	10	30	30	30	
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	102	102	102	Apr 23
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

GREENWOOD, VA.—Lovely country home open to those desiring temporary or permanent home; Christian Scientists preferred; ideal for children. Write MRS. ELIZABETH G. VANDENBERG

The Clintonian

South Clinton Ave. Bay Shore, N. Y.
The Garden Spot of Long Island
Home hotel of refinement with all service. Delightfully situated near Bay and bathing beach. Thoroughly modern. Reasonable rates. Booklet. No bar.

THE HOUSE BESIDE THE ROAD
One-quarter mile from Delaware River; good fishing; beautiful scenery; soft, mild climate; restful vacation; home cooked food, best quality; select clientele; booklet on request. L. B. BARNES, Stalker, Wayne Co., Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive, large room, twin beds, hair mattress, next to bath; $3.50 apiece; Beacon St. ASP. 4387.

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st. Apt. 4—Pleasant, quiet, single sunshine, comforts; refinement; convenient location; reasonable. Tel. morning, CA. 8-0984.

N. Y. C. (Greenwich Village)—Studio living room, kitchen privileges; woman; summer rate. Call evenings or Sundays. CHelsea 2-4696.

N. Y. C., 96th St.—Very desirable room facing south; adjoining bath; elevator, radio; lady; $7. Phone RIverside 9-6464.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd St. (Apt. 4D)—Desirable single room; express subway. MRS. MILLS, ACademy 2-8563

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THE BRIDGEWAY Leesville On Salmon River.
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT. East Hampton, Conn.

SUMMER RENTALS

FURNISHED COTTAGE at Block Island, on bluff 50 feet above its private beach, commanding one of finest ocean views along Atlantic Coast; near Old Harbor and Village, yet far enough away to escape noise and confusion; upper porch, airy rooms, electricity and modern conveniences; rent for season $500. MRS. C. C. BALL, Adrian Hotel, Block Island, R. I.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to sea. Parks, Cricket Ground. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments; board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. Maughan, 37 North Marine Road.

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LOVELY SWALEDALE — Board residence, good position, every comfort, moderate terms. Miss Hird "Rockmount" Reth, Richmond, Yorkshire

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MAY HOLMES
Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour
Above Holmes' Bazaar
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NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely quiet country; garage; walks, fishing golf half-hour drive; from 3½ gns. weekly. Tel Milfield 217. Mrs Grey Milfield Hill. Wooler.

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DEAUVILLE (Normandy)—Charming sea-side furnished villa, built in stone; with garden; 7 large rooms, 3 small rooms, bathroom 3 cloakrooms; central heating; hot-cold running water; 3 garages with 4 rooms; 482 square meters; $14,950 or £3000.
Apply MADAME DURANDON-LEONARD, 111 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris

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CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required. Mrs. Cooke. "Bradda," 445 North Drive

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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Stay WINDSOR HOTEL
Every Comfort. Moderate. Proprietress, M. Lesy.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR), **BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE.** Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR and MRS SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown Dorset Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
"Be another of our satisfied visitors." Really comfortable hotel. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. 'Craigrie.' Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk Tel. S'bourne 1180.

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CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE AND TEA ROOMS
106 The Precincts, and 37 Burgate. Tel. 280011

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Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
Private Hotel
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Passenger lift. Every modern convenience. Moderate terms Telephone 3232

EASTBOURNE
CUMBERLAND HOTEL
Grand Parade
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland It is entirely modern, but very comfortable Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200 Moderate terms.

EASTBOURNE **The BELGRAVE**
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive terms from 3 and 4 gns. per week, according to season. NO EXTRAS.
Tariff from Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

EASTBOURNE—Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; terms moderate.

EASTBOURNE—Directly opposite pier. Claremont Hotel Modern and comfortable. Rooms fitted H. and C. water Terms from 60/- Central heating.

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

(Continued)

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IMPERIAL HOTEL. ST. DAVIDS EXETER. Conveniently situated in delightful grounds of 5 acres; entirely refurnished and modernized; a delightful hotel at a moderate tariff.

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NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal centre for the Lakes or for a restful holiday Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine
A.A. R.A.C. Tel. Newby Bridge. 222.

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY PRIVATE HOTEL
RYDAL, NR. AMBLESIDE
Beautifully wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, fishing, bathing; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station.
A.A., R.A.C., and V.M. Tel. Ambleside 43

Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere
Board residence. Charming position facing lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs Wilson. Grasmere 113

LAKE DISTRICT
HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE.
(unlicensed)
Centre of English Lakes; beautifully situated; own grounds; 2 mins. Post Office; hot and cold. En pensicn 4 guineas per week. A.A., R.A.C.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good open situation; hot and cold: bath: near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss F. E. Edgar, Glendorgal, Grasmere; board residence; all conveniences: quiet situation: on bus route

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121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7 KEN: 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension. 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science ch'es.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor Cable Grantleigh, Padd. London
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

London, Hampstead
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead
A delightful old-world house standing in its own grounds within 15 minutes of City and West End, close to Hampstead Heath. Formerly the home of the Earls of Rosslyn now a modern hotel with every comfort and convenience, yet retaining the charm of a private house.
Cuisine specially recommended.
Fresh Salads grown in Hotel Gardens.
Hard Tennis Court. Garages.
Central Heating; hot and cold water.
Resident proprietors. Night porter.
Beautifully situated and absolutely quiet.
Brochure on application.

LONDON
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First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS. Managing Director. Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele Western 2885/6

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10 minutes Piccadilly Circus
GUESTS—Transient or permanent. Luxuriously furnished suites of one, two or three rooms, with every modern appointment. Quiet, secluded garden spacious dining room and pleasant lounge. Terms from 2 gns. single. Including breakfast and all services. Personal supervision. Excellent cuisine.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD
Twogate Court, 21, Fitzjohn's Avenue
First Class Residential Hotel, central heating, hot and cold and softened water and F. O. telephones in all rooms, excellent and varied cuisine: attentive services under personal supervision of the proprietress; moderate terms. spacious rooms: 20 minutes City. West End. Write for Brochure or phone Hampstead 0165.

London, W. 2
Hotel Forty
36-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller Phone BAY. 1401.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
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Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London. inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

LONDON
● **Hotel Bristol** ●
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort.
Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6

LONDON, 17 and 19 Courtfield Gardens, S. W 5—Near Earls Court and Gloucester Road Stations; facing beautiful gardens; modern appointments; terms from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; excellent public rooms. FROBisher 4953.

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South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

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NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Slough

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Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Yellow Cat

A Story for Children

Miss Trot was a wee lady and she lived in a wee house, but she had a maid to take care of her chamber, a maid to take care of her parlor, a butler to take care of her pantry, and a cook to take care of her kitchen. Sometimes the butler got in the cook's way, and the parlor maid got in the chamber maid's way, but Miss Trot didn't know it, for she sat playing her piano all day long. It was a grand piano, and Miss Trot looked very tiny sitting before it. Her wee fingers ran up and down the keys again and again and again, while the chamber maid made the bed and the parlor maid dusted the parlor and the cook baked the pies and the butler polished the glasses and said, SCAT to the yellow cat who never did anything but sleep before the fire.

"That yellow cat," said the butler to the cook, "is a good for nothing. If only he'd show us he could do something besides sleep and eat, I might like him."

"Perhaps he'll surprise us some day," Cook answered. Really she liked the yellow cat, and he WAS beautiful.

But the days went by, a whole winter of days, and while the chamber maid made the bed and the

The Yellow Cat Played a Merry Tune as He Walked Over the Keys

parlor maid dusted the parlor and the cook baked the pies and the butler polished the glasses, that yellow cat slept by the fire.

Now winter had gone and summer was just around the corner. The flowers bloomed in Miss Trot's tiny garden, and one night when everyone in the tiny house should have been sound asleep, Miss Trot heard a noise. She sat up in bed and listened. "Someone is playing my piano," she whispered. "Who can it be?" But Miss Trot was so sleepy she didn't get up. She just lay there and listened.

In the morning when the butler and the cook and the chamber maid and the parlor maid were up, Miss Trot called them to her. "Butler," she said, "were you playing my piano last night?"

"Not I, Madam," said the butler. "I was fast asleep." He drew himself up very tall and stared straight ahead.

"Cook," Miss Trot asked, "were you playing my piano last night?"

"Not I, madam," said the cook. "I was fast asleep." She folded her hands under her apron and stared at the butler.

"Chamber maid," asked Miss Trot, "were you playing my piano last night?"

"Not I, madam," the chamber maid answered. "I was fast asleep." She tossed her head and stared at the cook.

"Parlor maid," Miss Trot asked, "were YOU playing my piano last night?"

"Not I, madam," the parlor maid answered. "I was fast asleep." She blinked and winked her eyes at the chamber maid.

"Someone was playing my piano," Miss Trot said. Then she began to play it while the butler polished the glasses, and the cook baked the pies, and the parlor maid dusted the parlor, and the chamber maid made the bed!

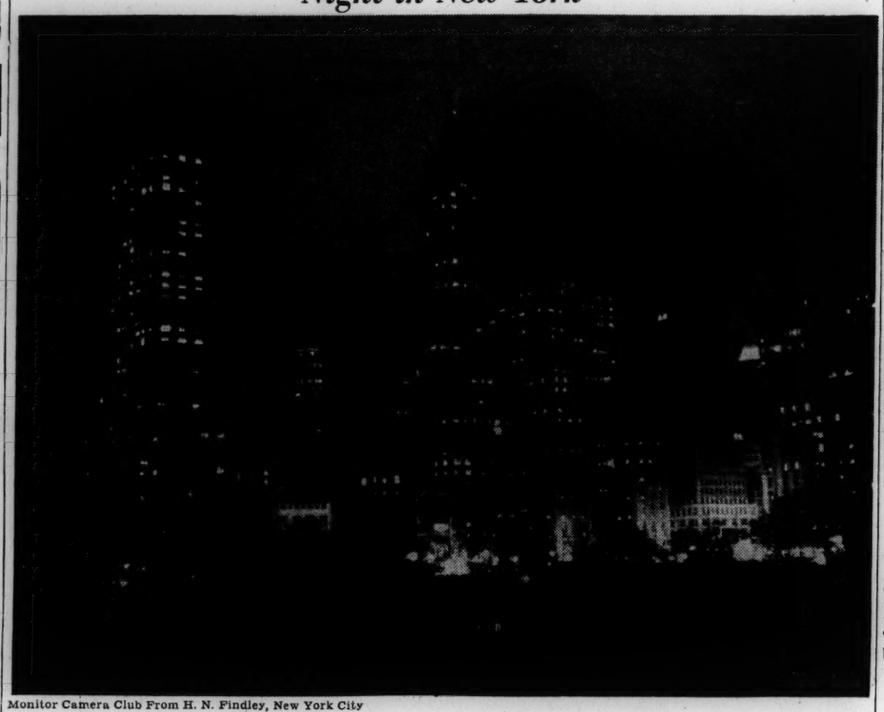
All day Miss Trot played. When night came again and everyone in the tiny house should have been sound asleep, Miss Trot heard a noise. "Someone is playing my piano," she said. This time she got up and called the butler, the cook, the chamber maid, and the parlor maid, "Let us go downstairs very quietly," she said.

Down they crept on tiptoe, very, very quietly, Miss Trot leading the way. "LOOK!" Miss Trot cried.

They looked and there walking on the keys of the piano was the yellow cat—back and forth, back and forth, playing a tune as he walked!

The chamber maid giggled, the parlor maid laughed and the cook said to the butler, "I told you the yellow cat would surprise us some day!"

Night in New York



Monitor Camera Club From H. N. Findley, New York City

Grand Army Plaza From Central Park

Daily Anecdote

Inner Beauty

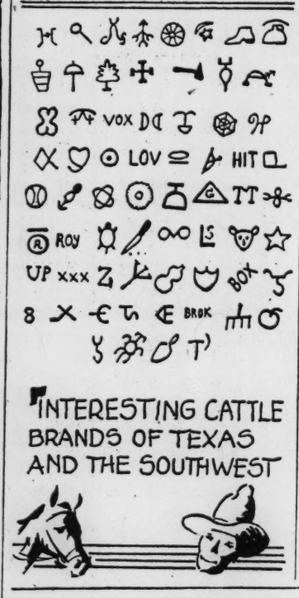
When Madam De Circourt was a little girl, her mother, noting her extreme plainness, exclaimed with deep compassion, "My poor child, I fear it will be very difficult for you to win love in this world—indeed, even to make friends."

"Nevertheless," replied the child, "I will be kind and gentle to every living creature."

True to her resolve, she manifested kindness and generosity to the servants in her household, to the people of her village (not forgetting the children), to wayfarers, beggars, and even to the wild creatures about her home.

In time she became the most beloved person of the entire countryside.

Worth Knowing



Quotation for Today

WHAT we think or what we know or what we believe is, in the end, of little consequence—the only thing of consequence is what we do.—RUSKIN.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The King's Mowings"

In Amos 7:1 the prophet refers to "the shooting up of the latter growth" which came after "the king's mowings."

It is of interest to discover that "the king's mowings" were that proportion of hay or other herbage which was received as tribute by the king of Israel, being used by him for the feeding of the royal horses. A similar thought is found in I Sam. 8:15, where Samuel reminds the people that if they persisted in demanding a king, he would take for himself a tenth part of their seed and of the produce of their vineyards.

A parallel in more modern times to "the king's mowings" may be found in the Scottish system of "tiend" or tithe, under which each clergyman had the right to the tenth sheaf of grain in every field in his parish as payment for his ministrations. The system of "tiends" still obtains in many parishes, though now the payment is in money, not literally in grain.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Rhyming Names

A new game is that of collecting or writing down names that rhyme. They must be prominent names; as, names of authors, actors, statesmen, and others. At a house party, they can be names of guests known to all of the players.

A time limit is agreed upon, and the players are given pencil and paper. The one who writes down the most rhyming names wins the prize. This game brings on surprises at times. Examples are: Maurice—Clarice, Hyman—Simon.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: According to a publisher, only a person who has suffered can write a modern novel. Read one, and you can write one.

Detroit News: According to a Western typographical error, Hitler's excuse for going into Austria was "to keep the piece." So they let it stand.

Detroit News: A sad case is that of the fellow who puts $100 into a miniature railroad, only to learn that you can get a real one for that money.

Jest a Minute

"—and sign it 'indignant taxpayer!'"

In Lighter Vein

Home Talent

The hill-billy was witnessing his first stage show on his first visit to the big city. In an interval between the acts he turned to the metropolitan who had the seat next to him.

"Where do all of those actors come from?" he inquired. "Were they brought on especially for this show, or do they live here?"

"I believe most of them live here in town," said the big city fellow.

"Well, they do right well for home talent," said the hill-billy.

To Pass the Time

The employer was accustomed to being out of the office a good deal on business, and was rather worried about the behavior of his typist while he was away.

Sending for the girl one morning, he asked her: "I hope you don't just sit and twiddle your thumbs when I'm not in the office?"

"Oh, no," the girl replied at once. "I have my embroidery."—Tit-Bits.

Sign Language

Motorist: "Can you direct me to the Brighton farm?"

Native: "Sure. Just keep straight on for seven shaving cream and two toothpaste signs; turn right and go till you pass five gasoline signs. There you'll find the house, right behind that big hotel billboard."

He Means "About a Half"

"I'm looking for a fourth."

"So you're a bridge player, eh?"

"No, I'm the tax collector."

The Difference

A Negro woman, hearing a commotion in a neighbor's cabin, looked in at the door. On the floor sat a small boy near the remains of a large watermelon.

"What-all's de matter?" asked the visitor. "Too much watermelon?"

"Ho! Go 'long wif you," protested the boy. "Dey cyan't never be too much watermelon. Hit mus' be dat dere ain't enough boy!"

Naturally

"Did you hear what they do with ferryboats when they're late?"

"No; what?"

"Dock 'em."—Pathfinder.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

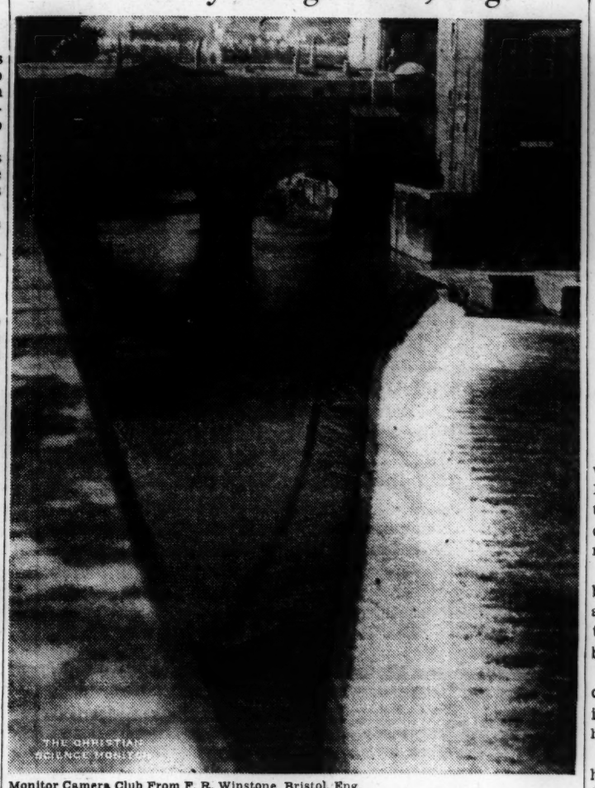
Meaning of Bylaw

Question: We have a bylaw reading: "No one shall be eligible to the office of Reader who has served as a Reader for three full years." If a Reader has read three full years in a Society, is that person eligible to be Reader in the Church that has this bylaw?

Answer: The most logical view, in the writer's opinion, is that this rule applies to all persons who have filed offices of this class, whether in this particular organization or another; and without decision to the contrary by vote of the members, that would be the reasonable interpretation. However, the wording is so general that no authoritative ruling could be made except by the members of the organization concerned.

If the members by vote should decide that it applies only to service in churches, or in this particular church, the bylaw should be amended to make it more specific. At the same time it would be advisable to alter or eliminate the phrase "three full years." This might cause a problem in considering the eligibity of one who might have served almost, but not quite, "three full years." Either the phrase "three full years" should be changed to "18 months or more," or all mention of time should be eliminated, and, instead, the bylaw should declare ineligible those who have "served a term as Reader." The latter method would allow the application of the general rule that service of half a term or more is equivalent to a full term.

Pultenay Bridge Bath, Eng.



Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

This Famous Bridge, Only One in England With Shops and Houses on Both Sides, Was Designed by Robert Adam in 1770, and Is Now Planned To Be a National Monument

Preparation for the Day

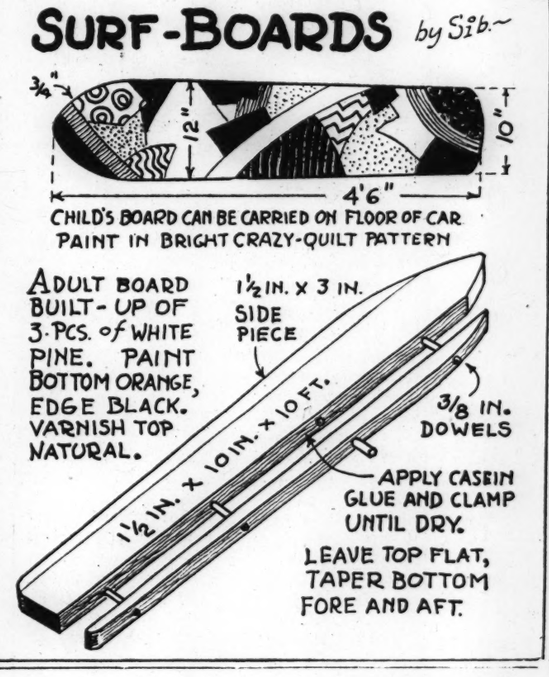
A party of tourists in the Canadian wilds employed an Indian guide. Before starting, the Indian went alone to the top of a near-by foothill. In spite of the tourists' eagerness to set out, the guide stood motionless and silent for a long time gazing at the forests and mountains all about him.

"Why are you holding back the party so long?" called someone.

But still there was no reply.

At last he came down to the group. Then all day long he led the party along narrow trails, around mountains, over rugged crags, and into mysterious valleys—and never was there a moment's hesitation. From the top of the foothill he had located the marks which guided him in the day's exploration of the mountain wilderness.

Make It Yourself


SURF-BOARDS by Sib.
3/4"
12"
10"
4'6"
CHILD'S BOARD CAN BE CARRIED ON FLOOR OF CAR
PAINT IN BRIGHT CRAZY-QUILT PATTERN
ADULT BOARD BUILT-UP OF 3 PCS. of WHITE PINE. PAINT BOTTOM ORANGE, EDGE BLACK. VARNISH TOP NATURAL.
1½ IN. x 3 IN. SIDE PIECE
1½ IN. x 10 IN. x 10 FT.
3/8 IN. DOWELS
APPLY CASEIN GLUE AND CLAMP UNTIL DRY.
LEAVE TOP FLAT, TAPER BOTTOM FORE AND AFT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Modern Samaritans

(Cleveland Press)

Cleveland, Ohio

As William E. Sykes, Jr., and his wife, Anne, drove down Clifton Boulevard Sunday in the line of traffic they saw a bedraggled family of seven, resting by the side of the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Sykes passed them by once, and then Mr. Sykes looked at his wife—and without conversation, he turned the car around, came back, and stopped.

While Mrs. Sykes opened the rear door, her husband helped the family into the car. They drove up to their home, and asked the family inside.

Mrs. Sykes turned up the water heater and ushered the family to a downstairs shower, and Bill went to the delicatessen to buy eight quarts of milk, several loaves of bread, cold meats, tomatoes, and canned vegetables.

One by one, Mrs. Sykes took charge of the five children, using a scrubing brush and plenty of soap. She shampooed their hair and combed it into curls. Then she brought out dresses her own daughters had worn last year and sent the girls out into the neighborhood to collect other clothes—enough for the boys of the family and the mother and father.

While they sat round the dining room table, eating their first square meal in many a day, the father of the wandering family told the Sykeses how they had left Texas more than a month ago, en route to Buffalo, where there were relatives who had promised them help.

It was 9:30 p. m. when clean, well-fed, and wearing new clothes, the gratified Texans said they should be on their way.

Mr. Sykes again looked at his wife and she smiled. He said: "They still have nearly 200 miles ahead of them. It might take them days to get there hitch-hiking. It would take me only five hours to drive them all the way."

While Mrs. Sykes stayed home to take care of her own daughters, Joanne, 6, and Alice, 9, Bill delivered the Texas family to the relatives in Buffalo.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram—the first four lines of a well-known poem. See how quickly you can guess it before entirely uncoding it:

"AXXBCDE, FGDHI JKDJ JHIII

JXLNK EXJ D FOEPQI RXLPKI

OE MXLJK OJ FKIQJIHIB CI,

DEB O'QQ GHXJINJ OJ EXA."

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter-division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically.

ANT) EOLURG (UIA
EUEI

LEAR
UILA

UNLG
GAUE

URR

Letter Juggling

Try forming 2 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

G H N O S T U

How Much?

A man has $5050 invested, part at 4 per cent, and the rest at 5 per cent. How much has he invested at each rate if his annual income is $220?

Fun With Antonyms

And, after synonyms, we have a list of words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	brittle	expressive	
2	obligatory	dauntless	
3	stern	unbreakable	1
4	timid	depressed	
5	dull	clamorous	
6	coarse	neglectful	
7	buoyant	gentle	
8	bundled	invalid	
9	tranquil	refined	
10	attentive	scattered	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

Letter Division:
REGULATION
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Juggling: Shotgun, noughts.

How Much? $3250 at 4 per cent; $1800 at 5 per cent.

Fun With Antonyms: Brittle—unbreakable; obligatory—invalid; stern—gentle; timid—dauntless; dull—expressive; coarse—refined; buoyant—depressed; bundled—scattered; tranquil—clamorous; attentive—neglectful.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Deciding Factor*

By LE PELLEY

WASHING DISHES — THAT'S A FINE THING TO MAKE A BOY DO !!!
I SUPPOSE SO —
MY MOTHER SAID THAT ALL GREAT MEN HELPED AROUND THE HOUSE
OH YES — I KNOW! THEY HAVE ALL KINDS OF REASONS FOR HAVING ME WASH DISHES
BUT I'LL TELL YOU WHAT WE CAN DO! WE CAN STRIKE! — AND REFUSE TO WASH ANOTHER PLATE — !!!
BUT IF WE DON'T HAVE CLEAN PLATES HOW WILL WE EAT?
EAT ??
Hmmm — YES — WELL — STAND BY WITH YOUR DISH TOWEL ....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Checking Up On the Wooga Bird*

By THE HAGERS

PROFESSOR WIDGEON HAD RETURNED. I WENT TO SEE WHAT HE HAD LEARNED.
ABOUT THE TROPIC WOOGA BIRDS. I QUESTIONED HIM. THESE WERE HIS WORDS:
"I'VE TRACED THE WOOGA'S PEDIGREE TO 'ARCHAEOPTERYX'; AND HE
LIVED SOME TWO MILLION YEARS AGO. WHICH MAKES IT VERY LONG, YOU KNOW!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America's "Bit" at Canton

Ends

"CANTON, June 20 — More than 1,500 were killed in Canton alone during the eleven days from May 28 to June 7, when Japanese air raiders bombed the city every day, and at least 5,500 others were injured." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

"The high-test aviation fuel, which the United States is supplying in large and increasing quantities to Japan, makes this country a participant in the Canton bombardments; so, also, does the $5,670,237 worth of American aircraft and accessories sold to Japan since January, 1938." (From the Foreign Policy Bulletin of June 17.)

The Uses of Espionage

SPYING on other nations' new weapons is a recognized part of "friendly diplomatic relations." Such espionage goes on all the time, although often the "secrets" have been available through interlocking international directorates of armament companies or through open sale of the latest devices of destruction to foreign governments.

But every nation maintains spies and they operate in neighbors' back yards in a well-understood and quite "friendly" way. Sometimes their activities are known for months or years by the "host" country. Often they are allowed to get misleading information. If they get any really important secrets nothing is said about it. If they are seized usually little is made of it; secrecy may lead to a bigger catch. And exposure might endanger friendly relations. For example, a large part of the mental conditioning which prepared the American people to enter the World War came from exposures of German agents' activities.

Sometimes, indeed, governments use such exposures for diplomatic purposes. They have been used to win popular support for arms programs. They may be warnings to a country to curtail its espionage efforts. Or they may be one way of saying, "We don't like your belligerent policy." They can be used to stir up popular feeling which will support a stiffer foreign policy. Thus espionage—or its exposure—is often of less use to the spier than to the spied upon.

These are some of the "secrets" of the spy business which might well be kept in mind by those who are trying to avoid warlike thinking when they read the well-headlined charges of espionage now coming out of New York.

Railroad Safety

CHESTERTON once said the safe arrival of a train was far more spectacular than a wreck. The most spectacular thing about the Montana railroad wreck is the rarity of such happenings. Those who recoil momentarily at the Montana fatality list in the end will be more impressed by the fact that the Milwaukee line had not lost a passenger in twenty years.

Safety statistics on railway travel throughout the United States show that the fatality rate has fallen 75 per cent in the last decade. In 1935, not a passenger was killed on any railroad. And in the first six months of last year, the latest period reported, the American Association of Railroads points to a perfect record. The National Safety Council places the American railroad fatality rate as low as one for every billion passenger miles. The Montana wreck is a reminder that constant alertness is needed to maintain this spectacular record of safe arrivals.

Markets and War—Or Peace

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY is quite right in the contention he has put forward in the British House of Commons to the effect that the problem of relieving world tension is largely one of economics. Actual warfare, it is true, may arise from causes other than physical want. But need of markets has been a real if mistaken incentive to aggression.

In any event, to bring hungry peoples and unmarketable crops into closer relationship with one another can only do good, whether it be tariffs, quotas, monetary restrictions, or transport or marketing deficiencies that are now keeping them apart.

M. Paul Van Zeeland's report making practical suggestions for such reform deserves therefore all the attention which Mr. Lansbury declares it should receive. Part of that attention, however, should be directed to the possibility of harmonizing that program with the reciprocal trade plan with which Mr. Hull already has succeeded in bringing markets and producers into profitable contact in a large area of world trade.

"Tokens" of Friendship

"SPAIN for Franco" was not among the terms publicized as basing the Anglo-Italian understanding. But it may well prove to be the most important consideration with which Italian friendship is being obtained by Britain and France.

If the two democracies are aware of this, they pretend not to be. Yet it was impossible to avoid hearing the words Premier Mussolini thundered at Genoa shortly after the conclusion of arrangements for an Anglo-Italian pact.

Those words committed Il Duce to an Insurgent victory in Spain, and showed he was willing to risk British friendship in that gamble. They precluded a pact with France unless the French resigned themselves to a fascist-supported government in neighboring Spain, and to the consequent strategic disadvantage of having to defend one more French border against totalitarian pressure.

But Il Duce is to have his way again. For a token withdrawal of Italian troops on his part, the French are to close borders over which war supplies have been reaching the Spanish Loyalists. Indeed, it appears that the borders were closed some time ago, but that the French officials responsible for sealing them felt it wiser not to announce the fact until the French Parliament had adjourned.

Back of all this is reported British pressure on France to help in bringing about those conditions in which Prime Minister Chamberlain's understanding with Il Duce can come into effect. A withdrawal of Italian troops is necessary to satisfy British public opinion that Mr. Chamberlain is not simply buying a scrap of paper with his concessions. Il Duce demands that the French border be closed as a corollary to this adventure in genuine nonintervention.

To meet this demand is to weaken Loyalist resistance at a time when doing so may prove decisive to the outcome of the Spanish war. Whatever the cost to Loyalist morale, the Italian press insists that the token withdrawal of Italian troops shall not be so considerable as to affect the morale of the Insurgents. It is one of the paradoxes of these times that the reasons Il Duce can state his wishes so forcefully are a bad Italian harvest and a reputedly difficult cash position.

"The Moving Finger Writes"

THE United States, Great Britain, and Iran have now joined in putting up a plaque on Bredfield House, Suffolk, in honor of Edward FitzGerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam, who was born there. Near the delightful village of Woodbridge, Bredfield House,

> An English mansion founded
> In the elder James's reign,
> Quaint and stately and surrounded
> With a pastoral domain,

seems as remote as it is possible for anything to be from the brazen skies and luxuriant gardens of Persia. Yet FitzGerald, at home in the one, made himself in understanding, at least, at home in the other. He reminded Englishmen that translation can, in its own right, be work of genius.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the translators of the Bible had already proved that beyond cavil, but men's memories are sometimes short. FitzGerald re-established the translator's prestige, which has been confirmed in our own day by the achievement of others.

Pensions on Fictions

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has vetoed two bills which illustrate how industriously political sentimentality tends to invent supposed reasons for special pensions or benefits to veterans.

One of these bills—a hardy perennial—proposed to give travel pay at the rate of one day's pay and one day's rations for each twenty miles of the 8,000 from the Philippine Islands to San Francisco to each of approximately 15,000 Spanish War volunteers. To do this it would create the fiction that they were discharged on April 11, 1899, and re-enlisted the next day. This would give them a bonus of more than a year's pay in lieu of transportation and food, although, as the President pointed out in a previous veto, they have already "received transportation and subsistence at Government expense for the journey performed in addition to full pay for the entire time."

The other measure disapproved in the legislation left over from the Seventy-fifth Congress would have increased from $30 to $40 a month the rate of non-service-connected disability pensions for World War veterans. This again would add to a fiction that because a man was in the Army or Navy during the war, though he may have come out unscathed, the Government is somehow responsible for anything that may happen to him, or even anything that he may bring upon himself, any time thereafter. The Monitor has spoken repeatedly in behalf of liberal pensions for those handicapped by injuries connected in any way with their wartime service. It believes that whatever can be afforded for pensions should go to them rather than to persons whose disabilities are not attributable to the military service.

Trials of an M. P.

Book News of the Day

MUCH as we like A. P. Herbert, the humorist, we must confess to having had certain misgivings in opening his book, THE AYES HAVE IT (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2), telling the story of the recent divorce legislation in Great Britain. The subject had been fully covered in the press. For those who desired to pursue it, the material was available at that time. Then again we had recollections of having, on more than one occasion, faced bulky volumes which did not especially interest us.

But we soon discovered that this book had an entirely different interest, in showing just what a private member experiences in trying to negotiate a measure through Parliament, no matter how worthy and urgent that measure may be. The Government, generally speaking, has the right of way. Fridays are reserved for private members' bills. Since there are not enough Fridays in the calendar to take care of them all, a drawing is made and the result determines the order of precedence.

* * *

If a member is successful he may go ahead with his bill. If unfortunate, he must find a colleague whose measure is not so pressing and employ all the arts of persuasion upon him. Once he succeeds, then his bill begins its adventurous journey. The bill has three readings in the lower house, and a hazardous passage usually in committee.

From the Commons the bill moves to the House of Lords, and in describing what occurs there Mr. Herbert takes the opportunity to pay tribute to the high caliber of the oratory and the penetrating comments which mark the speeches of the peers.

In explaining what goes on behind the scenes in Parliament Mr. Herbert speaks plainly and frankly, never hiding the scars of war.

* * *

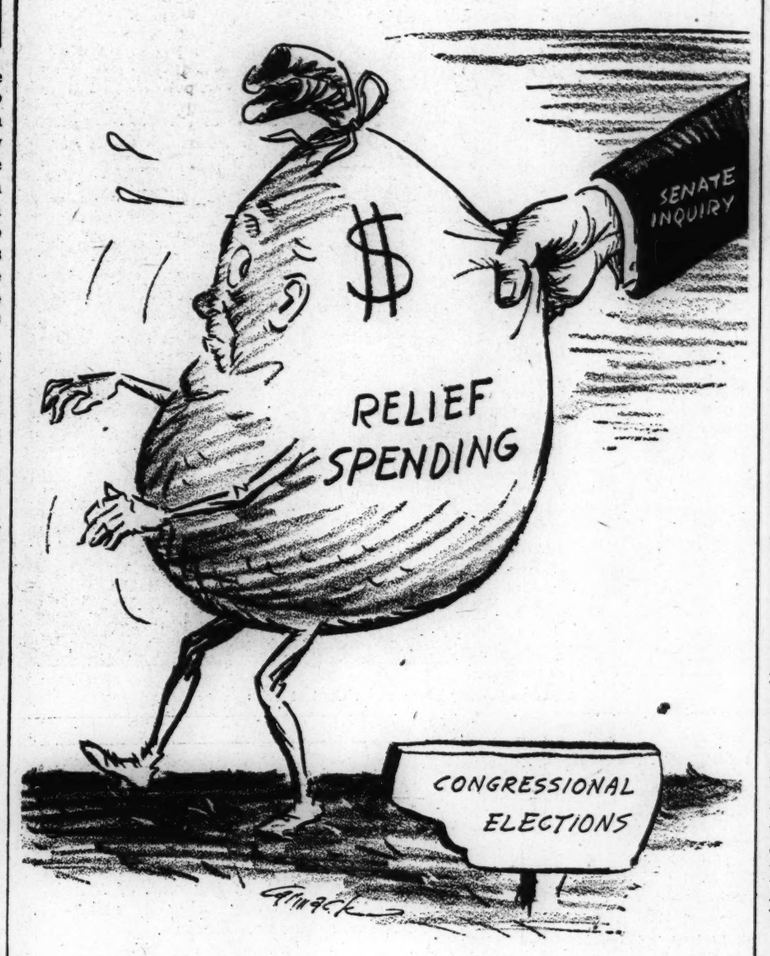
Immediately after his election to Parliament he sent a message of congratulation to Lord Hugh Cecil, the other Oxford University member, and Lord Hugh replied:

> Dear Mr. Herbert,
> Thank you for your very kind congratulations. I wish I could reciprocate them, but sincerity obliges me to say that I deeply and keenly regret, on public grounds, your election to the University seat.

It took eight months for Mr. Herbert to get his divorce reform bill through. Dictators may smile, where a decree may be issued in a day. But the point which the book clearly makes is that in a democracy, cumbersome though the political system may be, a minority has a chance, for Mr. Herbert's bill ultimately triumphed over all opposition, without government support. And while the major credit for piloting the measure must go to Mr. Herbert himself, he nevertheless handsomely shares the credit with the friends he won to his cause.

W. W. C.

"Whoa!"



Hyde Park and the Serpentine

"WHAT did I hear about milk bars in London?" I asked as I was walking across Hyde Park with my brother, Bert. "They're coming in all right, or perhaps I should say, coming back," said Bert. "Don't you remember that old Samuel Pepys, in his Diary, tells about riding in a hackney coach in Hyde Park, meeting many celebrities, and drinking flagons of milk at the lodge?"

"Dear old Pepys. I wonder if he was ever tempted, as I was at the age of six, to fish for sticklebacks in the Serpentine?"

"I remember about that," said Bert, "and how you were caught redhanded by the park keeper. But Pepys was never tempted in that way because—there was no Serpentine in his time. But people of fashion loved to ride round the ring as they have done ever since."

"How did the Serpentine originate?" I asked. "And Hyde Park must have had a beginning."

"I suppose we must go back to the time of the Romans. They built two roads across England, running south to north, and east to west. When William the Conqueror took possession he awarded a tract of land bounded on two sides by these roads, where they crossed—now known as Park Lane and Bayswater Road, to a henchman named Hyde. You can find the record in the Doomsday Book. Hyde seems to have faded out, but, at the time of the Reformation, his land was owned by the monks of Westminster. King Henry VIII relieved them of it and made it into a hunting park for himself. There were deer and smaller game. Also heron and wild fowl frequented the eleven pools connected by a little stream called the West Bourne, rising in Hampstead, to the north, and running through Bayswater, across Hyde Park to Knightsbridge, and so on, southward to the Thames. Hyde Park remained a royal hunting ground until Charles I threw it open to the public."

* * *

"Good for King Charles. He certainly did one good deed. But how did the Serpentine come into existence?"

"Many years passed until William of Orange, who did not like living in London, bought the Kensington estate, adjoining Hyde Park, and lived in Kensington Palace. Kensington Gardens were reserved for royalty. When George II became king, his queen, Caroline, obtained his consent to make improvements. Three hundred trees were transplanted from Hyde Park into Kensington Gardens, and she used the West Bourne and the eleven pools to make this lake—the Serpentine. The upper half, as you know, is in Kensington Gardens."

"Why was it called the Serpentine?"

"The only reason I can suggest is that in the time of William of Orange all landscape gardening was done in straight lines, Dutch fashion. Now the Serpentine has a slight curve and this may have seemed more wiggly and suggestive to people of that day than to us."

* * *

We stood on the bridge and looked over the familiar scene. The ripples on the water, as the breeze eddied, seemed to indicate the deep pools. The terraced fountains in Kensington Gardens splashed the waters of the West Bourne down into the Serpentine among the busy ducks and dignified swans. The statue of Peter Pan was new since our boyhood. In the opposite direction the water was dotted with boats, canoes, and toy yachts, down toward the pretty waterfall that takes the overflow to its subterranean passage riverwards. In the park the boathouse, the powder magazine and the dog cemetery stirred up memories of youthful adventure.

In the time of Pepys, the park became a parade ground for troops, as well as a fashionable resort. But at night it was infested with highway robbers, and in the early morning it was the accepted field for dueling. Gaslighting came in with Queen Victoria, and then fifty years later electric lights made the park safe at night.

Look—children playing under care of their nurses, boys rowing and sailing toy yachts; "high society," including royalty, driving or riding horseback near by, in the ring, while hundreds of spectators line the road. Over there, on the grass, the unemployed basking in the sun; and beyond, near the Marble Arch, agitators fulminating against whatever exists. Yet perfect order reigns.

H. C. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Youth's Grand Assignment

By Frank L. Perrin

OF COURSE there are many necessary details to be worked out and arranged, many preconceptions to be pigeon-holed, and perhaps many hopes to be deferred in this season of readjustment and change. Youth has been discouraged by the belief, confirmed by the advice of many friends and advisers, by the alarmist propaganda of malcontents and the experiences of those who have been disappointed in their first contacts with the world of affairs, that there remain no useful or profitable opportunities for service. But it is unjust, and a libel upon the youth of America, especially the young men and women who in these June days of promise come forth equipped for service, to accuse them of cowardice or surrender. They are not of the people who ever admit defeat. Records of past achievement under circumstances more discouraging than can now be imagined inspire them to march forward. Ignoring the warnings of those who would make them afraid.

In taking account of the opportunities for service it is discovered that the field is large and that the opportunities are great. The boundaries which limited the activities of the college graduate a half-century ago have expanded to embrace, not a community or a state, but the whole world. And there can never be an opportunity unless there is a real need. The realization of the need opens the door and paves the way.

* * *

The need today is for sincere and convincing champions of the ideals of true democracy who, at home and abroad, can teach and toil as missionaries and defenders of that idealism. The fields were never so much in need of workers as in this year of unrest, threatened change and alarmist discussion. Boundaries once sacred are being constantly violated by armed forces or the inflammable propaganda of political and industrial agitators. It is against the uninformed, the discouraged, the discontented that the persuasive arguments of the champions of change are directed. It is against these that the voices and pens and the serious thoughts of those who have learned a better way must be enlisted and made assertive.

It is within the physical and moral boundaries of the democracies of the world that can be found the refuge which uncounted millions of peoples seek. It is there that there rests secure the hope of troubled nations and the outcasts from destroyed homes. This is not a physical refuge, an asylum big enough to house and feed and protect all who come. It is, rather, the anchor which still holds, and which must always hold, secure and firm. Without it, today, the wrecks of human hopes would strew the shores of time.

* * *

What, then, of the opportunities for American youth? It is unthinkable, with the equipment which has been provided, with courage abounding, with the need of service so great, that the young men and women who are marching off the campus will stack their arms in admitted defeat, sighing meanwhile for work to do.

The cry, in 1914, when these boys and girls were youngsters, was that the world must be made safe for democracy. A great war was waged in defense of this ideal. But war, the loss of billions of dollars and the sacrifice of countless men did not achieve the end desired. The method was wrong, although the purpose was worthy. Democracy survived, but the world was not made safe. Today the threat, beyond the seas, is that only by recourse to the same method can the mistakes made repeatedly since the dawn of history be corrected.

But the call to the youth of the world is not to war. It is to those peaceful pursuits which will discourage the thought of war and the ignorance which inspires greed, acquisitiveness, and the lust for power. You say you are not prepared to enter upon such an undertaking. You are better prepared for this than for the trenches or the submarine. You are better prepared for this work than are those who have not sought or who have been denied the opportunities you have enjoyed.

The appeal is to reason and good conscience. You will not be lacking audiences, large or small, or listeners or readers. Those who heed the advice of democracy's foes do so, it may be, because they have not had the opportunity to listen to wiser counsel. Ignorance is the handyman and the servant of the disturbing opportunist. The challenge of such a foe should not deter the bearer of a message of truth from an adventure into enemy territory.

The Wide Horizon

Distance and Enchantment

By J. A. Spender

[From an Article in the English-Speaking World]

I THINK that one of the chief conditions of a good understanding between British and American is that we should both realize how the familiar features which we see in our own looking glasses are changed when they are seen across 3,000 miles of stormy ocean.

Distance does not always lend enchantment to the view. Americans looking at Europeans see them in the mass like ants, but without the orderliness of the anthill. We Europeans throw a veil of historical charity over our schisms and quarrels and see them issuing from centuries of argument and controversy which have given them the dignity of great causes.

The American asks: "Why can't these English, Germans, French, Italians, and Slavs live together as peacefully in their own country as they do when they come into our country?" We on the other hand ask: "How can a civilized people be so disorderly as the Americans—how can they tolerate their gangsters and their racketeers, and have so inefficient a police as they seem to have?" Popular newspapers and American film producers seem to be in a conspiracy to present us with this picture of American life and no other.

To get rid of these false generalized views and to substitute for them a mutual understanding founded on knowledge, must always be the first thought of those who are working for good relations between the United States and Great Britain. But here, too, there are pitfalls.

* * *

The Englishman who goes to America and sees only one section of the people or one part of the country may, with the best intentions, bring back an equally false impression. He has enjoyed unbounded hospitality; he has heard no talk except what is favorable to Great Britain and British institutions; and he may come away with the impression that all America is warmly partisan to the British point of view in world politics.

He will know nothing of the great German, Italian, Irish, and Slav populations which have their own points of view within the American fold; of the difficulty of getting them all in motion together for any cause; of the many reasons which, since the great war, have led them to the conclusion that their safety and welfare are only to be found in strict detachment from European commitments and entanglements. Leaving all these things out of account, he may encourage a view which is doomed to disappointment.

This sentimentalism also must be avoided, but there never was a time when a close study of each other's problems, internal and external, could be of more value to both countries. We have both gone through the same phases, political and economic. . . .

* * *

There is a current jibe about England "expecting every American to do his duty." If this means that England expects the United States to shoulder her burdens, or is relying on material American assistance in any quarrel in which she may be involved in Europe, it is no more true now than it was before the great war. If Great Britain has to act again, it will, as before, be in reliance on her own resources, and in pursuance of duties and obligations which belong specially to her. . . .

It has become the fashion in recent years to lay stress on the differences between English and Americans. I have even heard it said that sharing the same language increases the chances of misunderstanding. I do not for a moment believe this. My own experience after much friendly intercourse with men and women of many nations is that English and Americans have more in common than any other two.

It is not merely language and the common heritage which it opens up that counts; it is the sameness of their instinctive response to the same problems and the same situations. They are morally and spiritually at home together, as very few others. This does not exclude quarreling and misunderstanding, but as a reconciling factor it is of immense value.

Mirror of World Opinion

Price of Folly

WHEN Germany had democratic rule and Italy was talking disarmament, the British Government sat tight on their guns. When a test of the collective system came in Manchuria, they "skedaddled."

Today we are paying the price of this folly. We shall probably spend in the current year nearly four times as much on arms as in 1932, but who will pretend that we have anything like a quarter of the same security?

The Government's policy, as Mr. Lloyd George insisted [in his speech at Stafford] has always been first to bluster, then to give in. The dictators have now taken the measure of this weak-kneed Government and treat them with contempt. In consequence we are paying through the nose in a vain search for that security which we could have had very much more cheaply, if the Government had only kept to the collective path.—*News Chronicle*, London.